# A CASEBOOK IN

# CHINESE-ENGLISH TRANSLATION 汉英翻译 译·泽·亚

李长栓 著

清華大学出版社

李长栓 著

#### 内容简介

本书根据笔者在北外高翻学院的汉英笔译课堂教学录音整理,包括练习题、课堂讲解、学生译文(及译者注)、译文修改(及批注说明)和参考译文。读者可以通过本书学习正确的翻译理念,掌握批判性思维,学会调查研究,养成细致严谨的工作习惯。

本书适合任何打算从事或已经从事翻译工作的读者阅读, 也可作翻译教材使用。

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# 丛书总序

面对目前翻译质量不尽人意的局面, 我们感到有工作可做。

应该说,沿学术体系写的教科书为数已相当可观,有些在翻译教学上也起到一些作用。但 是总体看来,汗牛充栋的教程、津要、指南、技巧目不暇接,却并未对学生翻译水平的提高有 多大影响。

沿学术体系展开的翻译教学是否必要?当然必要;但这类翻译教学是否有效却值得怀疑。 教科书把翻译纳入体系讲解,但是翻译的实际情况从来都是纷杂繁乱、有悖体系的。过于条陈 缕析、逻辑严密的教学对于学术研究至关重要,但却并不是指导翻译实践的最佳途径。学生会 把系统的课堂知识机械地应用到纷杂的翻译实践上,结果他们脑子里总想着那些成体系的知识,却拿不出解决实际问题的方案。

这套丛书就是提供具体解决方案的。系列中的每一本书都从翻译实践出发,从具体的文本中引出点评、注释、分析、讨论的话题,如需讲技巧就讲技巧,若该谈理论则谈理论,不凭空营造议题,不刻意强谈理论。具体而言,书以单元编排,大部分的书每单元都以一篇短小的原文和学生或新手的译文开始,辅以简明扼要的点评,再加上一篇或多篇参考译文,最后是短文一则,或借文中问题发挥,或择宏观题目议论,语言浅显易懂,力避故作高深的长篇大论。

本丛书循循教导,指点迷津,是一套适合自学的读物,但它也是一套与众不同的翻译教材。 丛书抛弃了从技巧、议题、理论切入的编排方式,让学生开门见山,马上面对文本。传统教材 中讲解的方方面面,都自然地融汇在文本的分析、点评、讲解中,所涉内容广泛,点评深入浅 出,议论提纲挈领。为方便起见,有的分册书后另附原文数段,供布置作业之用。教师可将这 套丛书作为主要教材,也可当成辅助材料。

我们有幸邀请到翻译界几位著名专家撰写这套丛书。他们都是各自领域的顶尖人物,都有多年的教学或实践经验。可以说,丛书是这几位作者多年教学与实践的结晶。

读者若能从这套书中有些收获, 进而提高了自己的翻译水平, 那么我们的目的也就达到了。

叶子南 明德大学蒙特雷国际研究学院

# 前言

本书是根据我在北外高翻学院所教汉译英笔译课的部分录音整理的,包括练习题、课堂讲解、学生译文(及译者注)、译文修改(及批注说明)和参考译文。这里奉献给大家,希望给翻译学习和翻译教学带来启发。

北外高翻学院强调职业精神的培养。我们要求学生把翻译当成信仰,为自己译出的每个字 负责。

北外高翻强调调查研究。我们要求学生对原文的理解要接近、达到甚至超过作者的水平; 要求学生在完全理解和对表达方式形成知情确信之前,不要下笔翻译。

北外高翻强调译者的沟通作用。我们要求译者表达作者明确表达、希望表达甚至应该表达的意思。遇到原文的瑕疵,要与作者沟通或想办法达到最佳的沟通效果。

北外高翻强调译者的能动性。我们要求译者采取符合沟通需要的翻译策略,认为译文的表达方式可以与原文相同、相近或完全不同(但意思相同)。

北外高翻强调译者的英文素养。我们要求学生阅读大量的英文专业书籍和经典英文写作指南,按照英语母语的写作准则,打磨自己的汉英译文。

北外高翻注重细节。任何拼写、标点、格式、语法的错误,或没有按时提交(哪怕晚一分钟),都会受到严厉处罚甚至以零分处置。

北外高翻强调批判性思维和服务社会的精神。因为我们要求译者的理解达到甚至超过作者的水平,就必然会发现原文的瑕疵。这时,我们要求学生本着服务客户、服务社会的精神,与客户沟通,在完善译文的同时,帮助客户完善原文,而不是做一个文字转换的机器。

北外高翻注重精益求精。我们的参考译文会反复修改,作业也要求学生反复审校和同学互审。

通过作业上的严格要求,我们培养学生的批判性思维能力、解决问题的能力,以及严谨认 真的工作态度和生活习惯。一位同学在期末总结中写道:

"第三,我学到了严谨细致的工作态度。这是一项可迁移技能,可用于做其他的事情上。

从一开始老师便定下了严格的作业要求,从内容到格式。最初我有些不适应,时常出错,看到惨淡的分数不禁心生沮丧。但后来逐渐调整自己的心态,戒骄戒躁,开始学着定下心来做好作业,对分数结果少在乎一点儿,而是多在乎过程中我真正学到了什么、学到了多少、和上次比是否有进步。渐渐地,我的学习态度和方法发生了变化,似乎变得更沉稳了一些。甚至在一次同学聚会中,老同学竟然觉得我办事似乎比原来更靠谱了一些。如果她说的是真话,我想这大概是笔译课带给我在做事上的影响吧。"

这些目标,通过两学期16次作业来实现(本书包括8次)。大家必须先按附录所列各项要求做练习,再来看正文讲解,才会有收获。否则只能学到翻译的道理,无法内化为自己的能力。

本书附录提供了每一讲所对应的翻译练习、对练习的外在和内在要求以及欧洲委员会对英文写作和翻译的要求,请大家严格按要求办事。作为参考,高翻学生每次练习平均需要 30 小时(不夸张)。为便于查资料,大家可以在这里下载练习题的电子版(及作为练习来源的整篇文章): ftp://ftp.tup.tsinghua.edu.cn,进人"外语分社"目录下,选择本书文件。

祝大家学习进步!

李长栓 2017年2月21日 在本书完成之际,我要感谢主编叶子南老师的邀请、鼓励和鞭策,感谢清华大学出版社的厚爱,尤其是蔡心奕等编辑的精心校对,感谢新加坡周蕴仪(Chow Wan Ee)老师和德国 Johannis Bayer(白汉)老师与我共同完成教学任务,感谢 2014 级同学提供的素材,尤其感谢帮我听写课堂录音的同学,他们是:下夏莲、陈虹、韩硕、黄涵、赖婧灵、刘沛、刘琬、马瑞雪、时祎璠、谭凌霄、王旖旎、羡江楠、邢晨迪、杨阳、于萧剑、朱婧、庄逸抒。

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# 第 伊 以正确的理念指导翻译

#### 1.1 什么是翻译

翻译是在充分理解原文、作者以及写作和翻译背景的基础上,以适当的形式,表达作者明确表达、希望表达,甚至应该表达的意思。这个定义包含三个方面:理解、表达、取舍。

#### 1.1.1 理解

#### 1. 理解什么

译者需要理解原文、作者身份、写作背景、翻译背景等一切与翻译相关的事项。

- (1)如果不理解原文,就要反复调查研究,直至理解,而不是仅仅基于个人猜测进行翻译。否则,不同的译者有不同理解,译文表达的意思五花八门,必然违背作者的原意。作者的原意是唯一的,译者要找到这个唯一的意思。有人说,一千个读者有一千个哈姆雷特,但我认为一千个译者只有一个哈姆雷特,这个哈姆雷特就是莎士比亚心中的哈姆雷特。这就是普通读者和译者的区别。普通读者可以去任意理解,译者只能按照作者的意思去理解。译者的责任,就是通过各种手段,发现作者的本意。
- (2)了解作者身份也很重要。了解作者,就不会说出和作者立场相反的话。正如原告请的律师,一句话都不会向着被告。明白作者的立场,即使不知道他要说什么,也能知道他不会说什么。这样就不会犯荒谬的错误。
- (3)每篇文章都是为了解决一个问题有感而发。翻译之前译者要知道这个问题是什么, 从而了解作者为什么用这个词、为什么说这句话。所以,理解写作背景很重要。
- 总之,译者拿到一篇文章,无论翻译全部还是其中一部分,都要问自己: Who is talking, to whom, about what, when, where and why?
- (4)所谓翻译背景,就是谁要使用译文,在什么时候、什么场合用,或在什么媒介上发布,等等。这些问题对翻译中的取舍可能产生影响。译者可能需要逐字翻译、解释性翻译、编译;有时则需要保留原文,不予翻译。总之,译者要根据情况的需要,决定翻译策略。这就是定义中所说的"以适当的形式"。

#### 2. 理解程度

译者对原文的理解要接近、达到甚至超过作者的水平。"接近"作者,经过努力比较容易实现。"达到"就比较难。作者都是某个领域的专家,我们怎么能够赶上作者?但实际上,一篇文章谈论的问题往往比较集中,并不是一个学科的全部知识,译者通过调查研究,短时间内是可以掌握的。所以,对具体知识点的理解,有可能达到专家水平。"超过",是说作者有时

候会犯错,译者要能够发现。译者如何发现错误呢?就是通过调查研究。如果调查得仔细,比 作者还仔细,就可能发现原文中的问题,这时我们的理解就超过了作者。我在翻译中经常遇到 这种情况。

#### 1.1.2 表达

译者要表达作者明确表达、希望表达, 甚至应该表达的意思。

- (1)所谓表达作者明确表达的意思,是指如果作者表达得很清楚,按字面意思翻译已经 足以传递信息,就按字面翻译。这是译者遇到的多数情况。
- (2)所谓表达作者希望表达的意思,是指原文质量较差,有些东西作者没有说透彻,但译者经过调查研究搞清楚了,这时译者应该更加清楚地传递信息,而不是以忠实原文的名义,译出像原文一样难以理解的译文。作者故意含糊其辞的除外。
- (3)所谓表达作者应该表达的意思,是指作者如果犯错,译者作为一个认真、挑剔的读者,可能发现作者的错误,这时应该征求作者意见,由作者决定是否修改。如果是笔误,译者可以直接改正。

#### 1.1.3 取含

所谓适当的形式,如前所述,就是按翻译情景选择适当的翻译策略:是亦步亦趋的翻译,还是灵活处理?换句话说,就是在直译、意译、编译、增减、调整、解释等方法中做出取舍。所谓直译,就是译文在结构和用词上与原文很接近。所谓意译,就是不管原文用词和结构,使用符合汉语习惯的方式来表达同一意思。编译就是融会贯通后重新创作。增减就是根据读者需要,补充一些背景知识或简化某些不必要的内容。调整就是在结构安排上做一些合理化处理。解释就是通过文内或文外的注释,进一步解释原文背景和含义。无论采取怎样的翻译方法,要保证译文不偏离作者的意图。

经过译者的取舍,译文的表达形式与原文可能相同、相近或完全不同,但意思相同。

#### 1.2 翻译是写作

翻译不是创作,而是一种写作方式,遵循写作的一般规律,即译者要用纯正的、地道的英文或中文来表达,而不是用中式英语或西化的汉语。就英文的表达而言,我们倡导"简明英语"。笔者在《非文学翻译理论与实践》(中国对外翻译出版公司出版)一书中,对简明英语原则在翻译中的运用有详细论述。大家也可以阅读关于简明英语或英文写作的一些读物,包括本书附录中欧洲委员会的翻译写作指南Fight the Fog。用谷歌搜索plain English会发现更多资源。Joseph M. Williams 的Style: Towards Clarity and Grace及其后续版本Style: Lessons in Clarity and Grace (The University of Chicago Press)是不可多得的英文写作指南。上述图书可在网上下载或购买。

#### 1.3 翻译不是什么

翻译不是语言层面的机械转换。人们往往把翻译教学归结为几种转换的技巧:词性转换、增词/减词、语态转换、结构转换等。这些技巧是对比原文和译文语言形式后得出的表面结论,虽然对翻译有帮助,但无法揭示翻译的内在规律,也无法体现译员内心的活动。

翻译首先是个充分理解的过程,在此基础上,再来寻求适当的表达方式。一般的翻译教材上来就讲转换的规律,不讲理解,给人的印象是翻译不需要理解,或理解是自然发生的,译者只需按照机械的规律转换即可完成翻译。这是严重误导翻译学习者的观念。

即使是表达本身,也并非通过转换而来,而是直接采用符合译入语写作规律的方式,重新表达作者的意思。即使中间经过转换,也要确保转换的结果符合译入语的习惯。如果发现不符合,则要按照译入语的写作规范来修改。

#### 1.4 译者的角色

译者是一个沟通者。要确保读者或听众理解,译者自己必须首先理解。不能抱有这样的想法:我虽然不懂,但只要按字面意思翻译出来,听众或读者一定会懂。译者不懂,读者多半也不会懂。如果不理解也可以翻译,机器就会完全取代人。

#### 1.5 译者与作者的关系

有的书上说,译者是作者的奴仆。作者怎么说,译者就怎么说,亦步亦趋,不敢越雷池一步。 但是我认为,译者与作者地位平等。译者和作者为了一项共同的事业走到一起,没有尊卑 之分。他们共同服务于国家、企业或任何委托人的利益,至少在非文学翻译领域是如此。

译者的地位甚至高于作者。因为译者在下游工作,是原文的天然审校者。译者为了充分理解原文,经常需要调查研究,这中间会发现原文的不足和谬误之处。如果译者自认为是奴仆,便不敢质疑作者,而是人云亦云。译者如果认为自己是社会活动的共同参与者,自然会与作者沟通,让作者完善原文,或者让译文青出于蓝而胜于蓝,从而更好地实现作者或委托人的目标。

通过译文润色原文或者纠正原文错误,不是对作者的不尊重,而是最大限度的尊重。原文只是作者用来传递思想的工具,译者所忠实的是作者意欲通过原文传递的思想,而非原文本身。

#### 1.6 批判性思维

译者完成理解、表达、取舍的思想方法,就是批判性思维。批判性思维就是质疑原文、译文、词典、网络资料的能力,是更高层面的逻辑思维能力。我也称之为宏观思维能力,就是把信息放在宏观背景中予以评价的能力。今后我会反复用到act local, think global, 意思就是在解决微观问题时,要具备宏观视野。

上述就是我20年翻译实践的全部感悟。下面我举一些例子,进一步阐明我的观点。



申请机构应于机动车辆入境后二日内到入境地或者始发地公安机关交通管理部门 申领临时入境机动车号牌和行驶证 机动车辆可以凭中国海关出具的入境凭证行驶至 办理地点。

这是我在2008年北京奥运会期间为奥组委审校文件时遇到的一个例子,讲的是临时进口车辆的管理。奥运会期间,一些比赛用车或官员用车是临时进口来的,奥运会结束之后要带走。 这些车辆到中国后要上临时牌照。当时看到的译文是这样:

The applicant must apply for a licence plate and temporary driving permit for temporarily imported motor vehicles either at the traffic administration department of the public security authority of China or the department of transportation of the country of origin within two days of entering China. Motor vehicles can be driven to the application office with the entry certificate issued by China customs.

我刚才说过,译文要让读者看懂。这段话读者能否看懂? department of transportation of the country of origin是什么意思? 什么是"始发国的交通部门"? 车辆已经入境了,怎么可能再去始发国申领牌照? 再者,即使坐飞机回去,办了牌照,不懂外文的中国警察,会认可吗?

既然逻辑不通,读者无法按照译文操作,就一定是翻译错了。那么这个"始发地"指的究竟是什么?根据推理,牌照只能到两个地点办理:入境地或目的地。假定车辆从天津入境,到北京开奥运会,只能在入境地天津或目的地北京办理。基于这种理解,我最初把"入境地或者始发地公安机关交通管理部门"改译为the traffic administration department of the public security authority of the place of entry or the destination.

但这毕竟是推理,况且把"始发地"翻译为"目的地"与文字不符。为了达到确信无疑, 我请同事询问文件起草部门"始发地"是什么意思。得到的回答是:"我们不知道。这是从海 关网站抄的。"

既然是来自公开资料,那我们就自己查吧。稍作调查,我便发现公安部网站上关于临时进口车辆的规定,其中对"始发地"有专门的解释: "本规定所称'始发地',是指有组织的旅游、比赛以及其他交往活动的出发地。"<sup>①</sup>

看来刚才的推理是对的,办证地点只能有两个。基于新的信息,可以把"始发地"译为place of departure。但鉴于place of departure对于英文读者会产生同样困惑,作为一个沟通者,何不进一步告诉读者始发地的具体意思呢?即把法规中"始发地"的定义直接纳入译文:

... at the Traffic Administration Department of the Public Security Authority of the place of entry or the place of departure for organized tour, competition, or other activities.

① http://www.mps.gov.cn/n16/n85753/n85885/1042357.html, 2016年2月19日访问。

当然,如果整个《管理规定》都需要翻译,而不是仅翻译这一句话,则可以在行文中使用 the place of departure,然后在《规定》的定义部分,像中文那样,对the place of departure进行 定义:"The place of departure" means the place of departure for organized tour, competition or other activities.

这个例子说明了几个问题。一是如果译者发现原文或译文违背了常识,或者与自己了解的事实有出入,不要硬译,要先查清原因:是自己无知,还是作者的错误。二是译者的理解水平可以超过作者的水平,因为条例起草部门也不理解。当然,在这里,译者只是达到了原创者(立法部门)的水平。三是翻译情景可以影响翻译策略。不同情境下,取舍不同。

#### 例一章

在上例同一份文件中,还要求临时进口机动车辆办理"临时入境机动车号牌和<u>行驶证、临</u>时驾驶许可"。

我当时看到的"行驶证"和"临时驾驶许可"的译文是: a driving permit (for temporarily imported motor vehicle)与a temporary driving permit (temporary motor vehicle driving permit, temporary permit)。

两者有何区别?难道是临时和永久之间的区别?显然不是。中文里似乎是两个完全不同的概念。区别在哪里?我当时不知道,因为我不会开车。会开车的也许一下子就能看出来,"行驶证"是管车的,"驾驶证"是管人的。但无知不可怕,可怕的是想当然。两个不同的东西,到了英文中变成了一个东西,这样的译文肯定有问题。

于是我进行调查研究,很快找到公安部《临时入境机动车和驾驶人管理规定》(出处同上):

第五条 临时入境机动车号牌为纸质号牌,载明允许行驶的区域、线路和有效期。 临时入境机动车号牌背面为临时入境机动车行驶证,签注车辆类型、号牌号码、 厂牌型号、行驶区域或者线路、有效期等信息。

第七条 临时入境汽车号牌应当放置在前挡风玻璃内右侧。临时入境摩托车号牌应当随车携带,以备检查。

这一下明白了"临时入境机动车号牌和行驶证、临时驾驶许可"当中的"和"字为什么不用顿号:号牌和行驶证印在一张纸的正反面。同时也搜到:机动车行驶证是准予机动车在我国境内道路上行驶的法定证件。<sup>©</sup>

而驾驶许可,则相当于驾驶证(也顺带找到了英文说法):

为了方便来自其他国家的驾车人能够在另一个缔约方的领土上正常开车,公约制定了"国际驾照"的办法,即由各缔约方政府授权其交通管理部门按照公约中提出的规格样式向准备出国旅行的本国驾照持有人签发一种"国际驾照"(International

① http://baike.baidu.com/view/3473643.htm, 2016年2月19日访问。

Driving Permit, 简称IDP, 或译为"国际驾驶许可"), 其作用是向其他国家的交通管理机构证明该驾车人拥有该国颁发的合法驾驶执照, IDP起到官方翻译件的作用, 它上面有多种语言, 它使其他国家的警察和交通管理机构能够阅读驾车人的本国驾照。<sup>①</sup>

因此可以得出结论:行驶证(在号牌的背面)用来证明<u>车辆</u>可以上路,驾驶许可用来证明 驾驶人可以上路。两个名称代表两个不同的概念。

知道了区别,那如何表达它们呢?字典上查不到,只能用谷歌搜索(百度的英文搜索功能有限)。当时我想:临时进口车辆不仅在中国有,任何举办大型活动的城市都会有。能找到他们的规定,很可能就有这些概念的说法。因此,我把能想到的关键词都输入谷歌,比如temporary import vehicle, license, place, permit, driving。结果查找到这样的资料:

#### Queensland

An overseas visitor may apply to Queensland Transport for the issue of an "Overseas Vehicle Permit". This permit will allow the vehicle to be driven on roads without being reregistered. The overseas registration label (or equivalent) and number plates must remain on the vehicle. To apply the applicant must provide the following... <sup>②</sup>

vehicle permit! 这个说法一看就知道正确,因为它看起来就是管车的。如果不确定,可以进一步核实,用引号引住这个说法("vehicle permit"),在谷歌中精确查找。

通过调查,大家也可能找到"号牌"的另一个说法license plate:

A Temporary Permit is a paper <u>license plate</u> which may expire in 60 days. This permit is issued by a Colorado auto dealer when purchase of a new or used vehicle is made through the dealership. <sup>®</sup>

还可能找到number plate的说法。

基于以上调查研究,可以把"临时入境机动车号牌和行驶证、临时驾驶许可"译为: a license/number plate and vehicle permit for temporarily imported motor vehicles, and a temporary driving permit。

遗憾的是,当我把这个结果报告给翻译主管时,得到的答复是:"李老师,您就别改了。文件已经印了几百万份了,越改越乱。"所以,错误的译法一直没有改过来。

这个例子说明几个问题。一是译者的理解要达到作者的水平。二是译者要表达作者明确表达的意思,不能让读者产生误解。三是对于不敢确定的表达方法,要反复求证。翻译不能停留在假设(猜测)的基础上,必须有实实在在的证据。译者要能够确定自己的译文是正确的

① http://baike.baidu.com/view/322324.htm?force=1, 2016年2月19日访问。

② http://www.aaa.asn.au/touring/bringing.htm, 2016年2月19日访问。

③ http://www.co.larimer.co.us/motorv/vehlicense.htm, 2016年2月19日访问。

(translate with confidence)。四是初稿翻译很重要,若不认真对待就可能"一失足铸成千占恨"。白纸黑字写在那里,可能成为一个永久的批判对象。

#### **M** 05

某领导讲话中有这样一段:

公元1271年,意大利商人马可·波罗继其父之衣钵,不远万里来到中国,在中国 侨居17年后返回故乡 他不仅是中西文化传承的使者,而且让古老的丝绸之路从中亚 延伸至欧洲大陆。

译者遇到来自外国的信息(如引用国外文献)或涉及外国人的信息,要去查找原始文献或相关资料,以便于"恢复原状"或确保译文和相关中英文论述没有出入。核查过程中可能会发现原文中的不当之处。

通过调查相关中英文资料,译者发现,马可·波罗是在1271年出发,1275年到达的中国,而非原文所说的1271年"来到"中国。所以,翻译为arrived/came to就不符合历史事实。马可·波罗是随同父亲和叔父一起来的,并非"继其父之衣钵"(指其父死后),所以直译为inherited the mantle of his father或类似英文是错的。调查显示,从来没有任何文献认为是马可·波罗父子开辟了中亚到欧洲的丝绸之路,原文言过其实。另外,可以说马可·波罗是中西文化"传播"的使者,但不能是"传承"的使者,因为他不可能传承中国文化。原文是个病句,如果直译为an envoy for inheriting Chinese and Western culture也同样不通。

原文的这些问题,我不相信是作者的能力问题。相反,可能是由于作者(或其秘书)不严谨的表达造成的。如果把这样的错误或不当之处复制到译文中,读者首先会认为是译者翻译错误,也可能进一步质疑作者的学术水平。本着利己利人的原则,译文应当纠正这些错误并对不当之处进行润色:

In 1271, the Italian trader Marco Polo set out on the long journey from Italy to China with his father, remaining here for 17 years before returning to his homeland. He was not only an ambassador between Western and Eastern cultures, but also a pioneer on the Silk Road from Central Asia to Europe.

译文中, "来到"改为"出发", "继其父之衣钵"改为"与父亲一道", "传承的使者"改为"使者", "从中亚延伸至欧洲大陆"改为"丝绸之路上的先行者之一"(当然,如果作者的论点就是马可·波罗将丝路延伸至欧洲,译者就不能修改)。另外,当时还不存在意大利,马可·波罗的出发地叫威尼斯,译者没有在这方面跟作者较真。

这个例子说明:译者的理解可以超过作者水平,译者应该传达作者希望表达,甚至应该表达的意思。

同样,译者翻译数字时如有怀疑,要计算核实原文计算的准确性;翻译地理方位描述,要

参照地图,确保理解和表达的准确无误;遇到图片的文字说明,要对照图片,确保说明和图片的一致性;遇到目录或标题,要综观全文,保证标题与正文的一致性。

#### MOI

下面这个例子,是我在翻译世界知识产权组织(WIPO)的文件时遇到的:

26. It is highlighted that in order to retain overall post costs at a level which is accommodated by the projected income envelope of the Organization, a downward adjustment was made to the percentage applied to post costs for the funding of the provision for after service employee benefits, including ASHI (After Service Health insurance). The percentage charge against post costs was 6 per cent for this purpose in previous blennia – this percentage has been reduced by) 4 per cent for 2012/13, which has resulted in a budget proposal which is 14 million Swiss francs lower. In view of the fact that this is seen as a short term measure to address the potential risks currently seen in the global economy, which continue to urge the exercise of caution on the base case income envelope projected for 2012/13, the Oirector General wishes to indicate that a pick-up in the projected income levels would first and foremost be proposed to be utilized to reinstate this provision at the appropriate time.

其中的this percentage has been reduced by 4 per cent应当如何理解?按原文文字,是降低了4%,即如果原来是6%,现在就是6%  $-6\% \times 0.04 = 5.76\%$ 。但我对此有怀疑,于是根据上下文提供的数字进行了计算,发现原来是6%,现在改为4%,降低了两个百分点。因此原文中的by应当改为to。这属于原文笔误,译文应按正确的意思翻译。

这个例子说明:译者的理解要达到作者的水平;译者要透过文字挖掘作者希望表达的意思。

顺带指出,笔者提交译文时,指出了原文这一不足。后来发现WIPO按照笔者建议对原文作了修改,改正后内容如下:

The percentage charge against post costs was reduced from 6 per cent in previous biennia to 2 per cent for 2012/13, which has resulted in a budget proposal which is 14 million Swiss francs lower.



再举一个关于理解的例子。下面这条规定来自WIPO《工作人员条例和细则》。

#### [原译]

[修改建议]

- (2) tax rates used in conjunction with gross salaries for staff members without dependents:
  - (i) [assessable amounts for staff members with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child shall be equal to the difference between the gross salaries at different grades and the corresponding net salaries at the single rate;
  - (ii) the rates for staff members with dependents shall apply to any staff member to whom the dependency rate of post adjustment applies under Regulation 3.8, and the rates for staff members without dependents shall apply to any staff member to whom the single rate of post adjustment applies under the said Regulation.

RA [A4]: Should this be "assessment"
Because "the difference between the gross salanes at different grades and the corresponding net salanes at the single rate" is exactly the assessment. The assessable amount is the gross salary.

#### [修改后的文本]

- (2) tax rates used in conjunction with gross salaries for staff members without dependants:
  - (i) staff assessment amounts for staff members with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child shall be equal to the difference between the gross salaries at different grades and the corresponding net salaries at the single rate;
  - (ii) the rates for staff members with dependants shall apply to any staff member to whom the dependency rate of post adjustment applies under Regulation 3.8, and the rates for staff members without dependants shall apply to any staff member to whom the single rate of post adjustment applies under the said Regulation.

其中的assessable amount是指应税金额。在联合国,对纳税额的预评估叫做assess。假如工资是10000元,除掉可在税前扣除的花费(deductible expenses),剩余部分就是应税金额。如果税可扣除费用是2000元,应税金额就是8000元。如果税率是20%,8000×20%=1600,这1600元就是assessment或者assessment amount。

翻译过程中,译者根据上下文的逻辑关系发现assessable amount应当改为assessment amount。因此通过批注向秘书处反馈(还有其他多处错误),对方回复说,秘书处作为办事机构,无权修改,因为文件已经在缔约国大会获得通过。不过,秘书处可以把我(和其他同事)反映的情况提交下次缔约国大会讨论。过了一年,我查到相应的文件,发现果然已按我的意见修改。以下是秘书处向大会提出的修改意见:

		Annex II, page 3	
Staff Regulation 2	Current text-	Proposed/new text	Purpose/Description of emendment?
Regulation 3.19(a)(2)(j)-/ Internal Taxation-3	assessable amounts for staff members with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child shall be equal to the difference between the gross salaries at different gracis and the corresponding net salaries at the single rate; a	staff assessment assessable amounts for staff members with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child shall be equal to the difference between the gross salanes at different grades and the corresponding net salaries at the single rate;41	To correct the terminology (the "difference between the gross salaries at different grades and the corresponding net salaries at the single rate" is the staff assessment, whereas the assessable amount is the gross salary).

我总共提出11处意见,只有一处未被采纳。为何没有采纳,不得而知。不过译者提出了问题,就算尽到了职责。

这个例子说明,译者的理解应当达到作者水平,应当表达作者希望表达的意思,如发现原文瑕疵,必要时应请作者予以纠正。译者是社会活动的参与者,其所服务的对象,不是静止的文字,而是文字背后作者的意图。

#### M CA

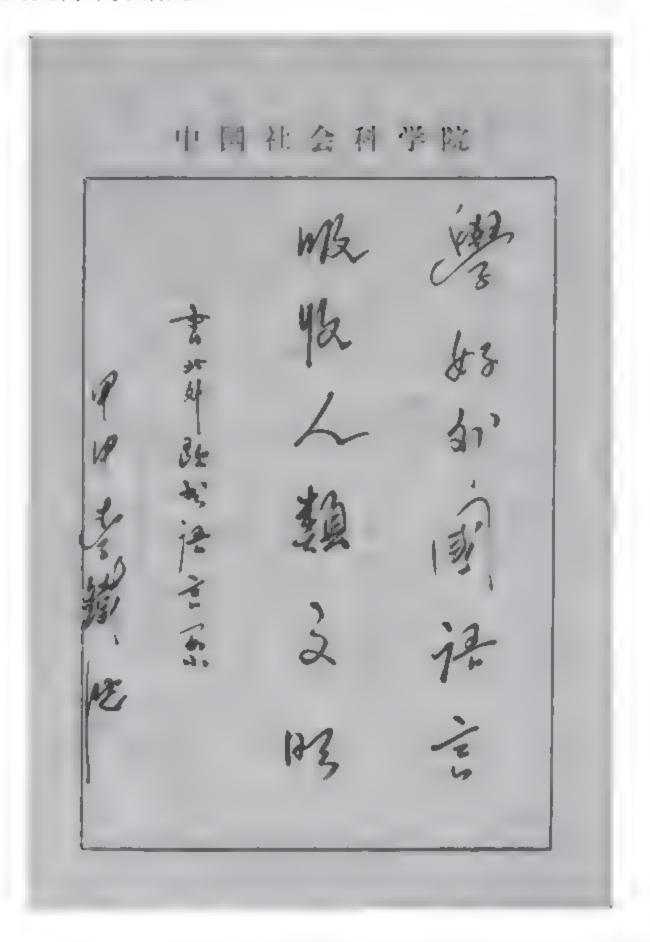
一个句子或单词、短语,孤立来看可以有多种含义,但一旦放在文章中,则只有一种。译者要想办法确认这一含义,不能随意翻译。举个简单的例子:

[图片说明]全国人大常委会副委员长李铁映<u>为</u>北京外国语大学欧洲语言系创办 50周年<u>题词</u>

如果看不到图片, 这句话可以理解为李铁映正在题词, 也可以理解为李铁映题好的词。

# 汉英翻泽译·注·评

如果看到图片, 意思则变得十分清楚:



上图 全国人大常委会副委员长李铁映为北京外国语大学欧洲语言系创办50周年题词

因此,翻译为Li Tieying writing a dedication to...是错误的,必须改为Dedication by Li Tieying to...

这个例子告诉我们,译者通过文字感知到的客观事物,必须还原为作者当时感知到的客观事物。必要时译者必须通过文本之外的手段确认作者的真实意图,甚至直接与作者沟通。

#### M CZ

除了词语含义可能产生歧义外,句子结构也会产生歧义。无论是哪个方向的翻译,遇到汉语并列成分前面或英语中心词后面出现定语的情况,必须格外细心分辨,看定语是修饰一个短语还是修饰几个。状语修饰也同理,必要时需要询问作者。这是一本宣传册中的例子:

通过教育部区域和国别研究培育基地中东欧研究中心、芬兰研究中心、波兰研究中心的建设,努力打造一支国内一流的欧洲国别和区域问题研究专家队伍。

请问大家: "区域和国别研究培育基地"是修饰一个中心,还是修饰三个中心?从汉语的形式来看,"基地"显然是修饰三个中心。因此译为:

A team of first-class experts on European country and regional studies has been built along with the establishment of the Center for Central and East European Studies, the Center for Finnish Studies and the Center for Polish Studies, under the Regional and Country Research Incubation Base supported by the Ministry of Education.

为避免读者误认为under短语只修饰最后一个Center,译者还专门在under之前加了个逗号。没想到用户反馈过来的意见是:只有中东欧研究中心属于教育部基地!如果表达这样的意思,原文应该改为:

通过教育部区域和国别研究培育基地中东欧研究中心,以及芬兰研究中心、波兰研究中心的建设,努力打造一支国内一流的欧洲国别和区域问题研究专家队伍。

因此,译者应向用户提出修改原文。由此可见,原文到处是陷阱,稍不留神,就会掉进去。要真正达到作者的水平,首先必须有语言敏感性,产生疑问,然后再通过各种手段,包括与作者沟通,确认原文表达的真实意思。

#### 例 18

前面举了不少理解和表达方面的例子,下面举例说明取舍方面需要考虑的事项。

有一次,一位新加坡的学生通过社交平台问我register to get invited如何翻译。我问她这句话是什么意思,她说单位想办一次活动,让大家报名,但不是所有报名者都可以参加,他们会从中选一些发邀请函。我说,那就翻译为"请注册以便获得邀请",她说"太长"。我又说"欲获邀请,请先注册",她还说"太长"。我又尝试了五六个,她一直说"长"。我就问:你到底在哪里用?于是她发来以下图片:



原来是个按钮。怪不得她一直说"长",字太多确实容纳不下。我相信大家看到这里,都知道应该怎么翻译:"登记"或"注册"就足够了。至于是否邀请,等读者点开看看自然会知道,何必把那么多东西都放在按钮上呢?同样道理,译者翻译标题的时候,如果觉得太长,也可以简化。这就是翻译中的取舍。不是所有的东西在所有时候都需要翻译出来(需要补充说明的例外)。再举一例。

#### 例。

草地上的标志"公共绿地,小狗莫入"应如何翻译?"小狗"是little dogs、puppies等。可是,只有小狗不能进入吗?如果有人养猪,可以进来吗?当然不可以。因此译为No Pets Allowed更能传递作者的意图。至于"公共绿地",它就在眼前,不译出来,读者也不会产生误解。如果译出,文字必须缩小字号,才能放得下,如此一来反而降低了标识的警示作用。



此外,草地上常常出现的标志是"小草青青,踏之何忍"等多种具有诗情画意的警示。把它们翻译出来很麻烦,而且也不符合英语文化习惯,所以,一律译为keep off the grass,便足以传递作者的意图。

#### **M**=18

取舍还包括添加必要的信息。农业部一份文件中写道: "坚持做到'两个千方百计、两个努力确保'"。别说外国人,就连中国读者也不知道是什么意思。这时,就有必要在译文中解释清楚。根据资料:

"两个千方百计":千方百计保持粮食产量稳定在1万亿斤以上,千方百计保持农民收入增长6%以上 "两个努力确保":努力确保不发生区域性重大动物疫情,努力确保不发生重大农产品质量安全事件。<sup>①</sup>

据此,可以扩展译为: We will stabilize food production and increase farmers' income and prevent epizootic outbreaks and safety incidents.

① http://baike.baidu.com/view/1149362.htm, 2016年2月19日访问。

如果这项内容只出现一次,就没有必要再翻译英文简称。如果反复出现,则可考虑给出英文简称,比如double efforts, double preventions。必要时,也可以把解释的内容放到注释里。

#### **MO11**

要注意,翻译中的取舍或灵活性不是随意翻译,不能因为不会译而选择"灵活"翻译。如一本翻译教材中,有这样一个例子:

Rebellions are often fueled by people's anger that their governments deny them a fair share of revenues from, say, the oil beneath their ancestral lands.

教材中提供的参考译文是这样:

政府如果不能合理分配销售石油的收入,人们就会愤怒,最终导致暴动。

有同学在我的博客中对这句话的翻译提出质疑,我的回复如下:

翻译不是不能省略。该省的时候省,不该省的时候不省,不是不会的时候省。这里原文的意思是:"百姓造反通常是因为政府分配不公激怒了他们。比如,在他们祖祖辈辈生活的土地之下发现了石油,但他们却无法公平地分享开采后获得的收益。"

其中提到的"石油",仅仅是举例(say是"例如"的意思),并非谈话的主题。 beneath their ancestral lands也是可以翻译出来的。原来的参考译文是在不求甚解的基础上,断章取义翻译出来的,不具备参考价值。

#### **M** =12

我想用最后一个例子, 说明翻译不是什么。

有人在我的博客中问如何翻译这句话:

How come nothing has feathers anymore that does not fly, or isn't descended from something that did? Darwin's theory can't explain it!

读者提出了几种译法:

译法1:为什么不长羽毛的动物就不会飞,为什么它们就不能算是会飞动物的后代呢?

译法2: 为什么现在没有任何动物长羽毛而不飞,或者不是曾经飞的动物的后代?

译法3:为什么现在所有长羽毛的动物都要么是飞行的动物,要么是曾经飞行的动物的后代?达尔文的理论无法回答这个问题!(译者注:这段文字是讨论羽毛的功能的 长羽毛的恐龙刚开始肯定不会飞,它的羽毛是为了飞行而长出来的。)

第一种译法显然不对,不需要看原文即知。因为译文的意思很荒谬,不符合常识:为什么 猪不会飞?为什么猪不是鸵鸟的后代?具体化之后更加令人费解。所以不可能正确。

第二种译法也不对,因为可以举出相反的例子: 鸵鸟长羽毛而不会飞。鸵鸟是曾经会飞的动物的后代。

第三种译法挑不出逻辑瑕疵。具体化后更容易理解: "现在长羽毛的动物,为什么不是像麻雀那样会飞的鸟,就是像鸵鸟那样不会飞的鸟?"

但这句话与下一句话("达尔文的理论无法回答这个问题")有何关系,我还是一头雾水。

后来我经过上网搜索,发现了全文,但读了几遍还是不太懂。接着我又查阅进化论的相关 资料,耗时两三天,总算大概悟出了其中的道理。相关的一段话是这样的:

After all, nobody understands what function feathers served before they were used for flight. If they were for mating displays, why did they turn out to be perfect for aerodynamics? How come nothing has feathers anymore that doesn't fly, or isn't descended from something that did? Darwin's theory can't explain it! And so on.

#### 前两句话的意思是:

毕竟,没人知道恐龙身上长出的那些羽毛在用于飞行之前有什么作用。如果原本不是用于飞行,而是为了展示出来吸引配偶(注意:这是进化论的观点),那为什么这些羽毛正好符合空气动力学的原理(即正好适合飞行)?

#### 理解困难的两句:

为什么现在不再有哪种动物(nothing... anymore)长了羽毛,却根本不会飞(即纯粹为了吸引配偶而长羽毛)或不曾会飞(即祖先会飞,现在退化了),达尔文的理论解释不了。

#### 结合其他资料,我提出如下解释:

如果说当时有些恐龙长了羽毛,是为了展示身体的美,吸引异性,那么为什么这样的动物没有保存下来?按进化论,鱼儿变成了两栖类,鱼儿保留了下来;两栖类变成了爬行类,两栖类保留了下来;爬行类变成了鸟类或哺乳类,爬行类保存了下来。为什么当时那种长羽毛,但羽毛仅用于求偶展示的动物,全部进化为鸟类,没有剩下一只保留原来的特性至今天?如果那种动物全部进化为鸟类,是否意味着在某种恐龙开始长第一根羽毛的时候,就是有目的的(即为了飞翔;原文所谓"符合空气动力学原理")?如果是有目的的(有意识的),那岂不是某种力量("上帝")的安排?既然有"神"安排,那还算什么进化?

由此可知,第三种译法是正确的,即:为什么现在所有长羽毛的动物都要么是飞行的动物,要么是曾经飞行的动物的后代?达尔文的理论无法回答这个问题!

也可以译为:为什么不再有哪种长羽毛的动物,从占到今都没有飞行过?达尔文的理论解释不了。

这个例子说明:没有透彻的理解,译者便无法确认自己的译法是否正确。按字面翻译,有时会蒙对,但大多数情况下都可能错误。另外,译文的读者也需要具备相关的背景知识才能理解译文。译者或可以多做一些解释,但有些文本的翻译,不能随意添加,只能寄希望于读者具备专业水平。

这个例子还说明:译者的思维活动远远超出字词和结构的转换。如果有人说译者是采用"正话反说、反话正说"的技巧翻译了这段话,那就是对译者辛勤劳动的不尊重。

#### 1.7 总结

有人会说:不就是翻译嘛!干嘛那么较真?我的回答是:我们做的不仅仅是文字转换。我们通过自己的工作,参与和推动国家的进步、企业的发展,甚至参与国际规范的制定,为人类的和平和发展做出贡献。我们的事业是崇高的事业,我们应当为自己的工作感到自豪。所以我们要尽一切努力,交出完美的答卷。

### 

#### 2.1 理解的唯一性

理解是表达的基础,没有正确的理解,便无准确的翻译。译文写得再美,意思是错的,等于没有翻译。我做了不少法律翻译,特别是法律口译,对法律有一些基本了解。我感到,译者的思维方法和法官非常像:我们每天都在努力理解一个词、一个短语、一篇文章的意思,就像法官努力解读法律规定的含义那样。所以,今天我就把法官的思考方法跟大家分享一下,以此作为对理解原文的指导。

我们每个人在写作时,都自以为意思已经表达清楚,但实际上每个读者都会产生不同的理解。上节课提过:一千个读者有一千个哈姆雷特。但对于译者来说,一千个译者只有一个哈姆雷特,这个哈姆雷特就是莎士比亚心中的哈姆雷特。译者追求的是事实真相,而不是普通读者阅读原文形成的主观印象。

为什么同一篇文章,读者会有不同理解?这里既有读者知识水平、生活阅历的原因,也有语言本身的原因。第一是用词。一个词可能有好几个意思,作者以为是这个意思,读者可能觉得是那个意思。第二是语言结构,即谁修饰谁的问题。作者通常很清楚修饰关系,但读者如果不熟悉专业领域或译者的思路,很可能会"搭错线"。第三是作者本身使用语言的问题:词不达意,甚至表达错误。

为了了解真实的哈姆雷特,最好的办法是去问一问莎士比亚。这当然是不可能的,我们只能通过其他资料来间接了解。但现在的作品或文件的作者一般健在,我们询问作者是有可能的。即使无法与作者沟通,也可以通过众多的网络资料,了解作者的身世、政治立场、学术背景、写作背景,查找相关的专业知识。任何一篇文章都不是无病呻吟,而是有感而发。只有了解了引发感慨的原因,才能抓住要点,理解作者的逻辑。

我举几个例子来说明不理解宏观背景,便无法理解词语含义,更谈不上准确翻译。比如,"宽严相济"是什么意思? "该宽的宽、该严的严",这是字面意思。但这个口号是在"严打"的背景下提出来的,重点在于"宽",必要时可以简化为the leniency policy.

再比如, "效率优先,兼顾公平"是什么意思? "优先考虑效率,其次考虑公平",字面意思大家都明白。但背景是什么?是为了克服"铁饭碗""吃大锅饭"带来的效率低下;特别是在分配上,要让一部分人先富起来。所以这句话的主要意思是"效率优先": priority to

① 本讲内容发表在《东方翻译》2016年第1期和第2期。

efficiency, 或者efficiency first, 其中隐含了fairness second, 翻译的时候后者甚至可以省略。所以译者要知道一个概念的对立面,才能理解它的重点,从而准确地翻译。

我们在理解这些说法的时候,与法官依目的解释法律的情况十分相似。

#### 2.2 美国的法律解释方法及其对理解的启示

我们先看美国的法律解释方法及其对理解的启示。

法律解释叫做statutory construction/interpretation。construction是"推断""推定"的意思。

法官为什么要解释法律? 因为,"Words are imperfect symbols to communicate intent. They are ambiguous and change in meaning over time." ①词不达意、词的多义性、词义变化都是原因。比如,过去可以说的"Everybody is happy and gay."现在听起来就有歧义。

第二个原因是法律的滞后性。 "Unforeseen situations are inevitable, and new technologies and cultures make application of existing laws difficult." 没有互联网的时代,卖盗版图书是侵权,今天在网络上传播算不算侵权?

第三个原因是立法机关故意含糊不清。 "Uncertainties may be added to the statute in the course of enactment, such as the need for compromise or catering to special interest groups." 因为法律制定是一个博弈的过程,不同的党派、利益团体之间不能达成一致,就只能含糊其辞。翻译中也经常遇到原文含糊不清之处。

法律解释以立法机关的意图为宗旨: "It is a tenet of statutory construction that the legislature is supreme (assuming constitutionality) when creating law and that the court is merely an interpreter of the law." 立法机关作为民选机关,具有最高权威,法官的解释要符合立法机关的本意,不能增添自己的意思(但法院可以宣布法律违宪使之无效)。

但法官也有能动性(就像译者一样): "Nevertheless in practice, by performing the construction the court can make sweeping changes in the operation of the law." 实际上, 法院通过解释, 创造了很多case law(判例法), 这些case law可能促成对法律的重大修改。与此类似, 我们的译文往往比原文更加严谨, 译者通过翻译/解释, 进一步完善了原文。虽然翻译的基本原则是尊重原文, 但通过译者的解释, 原文意思可能发生一些(会被作者认可的)变化。

对法律的解释要有整体观念,要促进立法目的的实现: "In analyzing a statute's text, the Court is guided by the basic principle that a statute should be read as a harmonious whole, with its separate parts being interpreted within their broader statutory context in a manner that furthers statutory purpose."

这句话包含两个层面。一是internal and external consistency (内部和外部的一致性),即法官对法律的解释不会导致法律内部的矛盾或与其他法律的冲突。这一点与翻译相同:如果翻译

① 本节所有引文均来自Wikipedia词条Statutory Interpretation,不再一一标注。

时发现一句话可做两种解释,一种会导致文章内部矛盾或与外部相关论述的矛盾,另一种不会导致矛盾,这时就要采用不导致矛盾的解释。第二个层面是furthers statutory purpose,即做出的解释要能促进立法机关意图的传达。这一点也与翻译相同。下面举例说明。

#### 2.2.1 内部与外部一致性

原文: 作为结语,我以为,最终笑得最美的关键,在于我们对未来有我们自己所懂惯的蓝图,以及我们有让蓝图变为现实的决心和勇气。我想,在座的各位嘉宾和代表会同意我这样的定位:今天我们迈出的是一小步,然而却是网络丝绸之路上的一大步!

这是某大学校长在一次国际会议上的讲话的最后一段。会议的主题是"搭建网上丝绸之路,加强校际合作"。我相信一定有同学把"最终笑得最美"翻译为"the one who laughs last laughs best" <sup>①</sup>。但这是领导要表达的意思吗?英文的意思是: You may laugh now, thinking you have won, but you may not prevail in the end. 在座的都是合作院校,要通过合作实现共同发展,不存在你死我活的斗争,这样翻译会得罪所有人。从整篇发言来判断,领导不可能是这个意思。

对译者来说,如果某种译法会导致逻辑矛盾,或违背讲话者的意图,就要另做打算。那么"最终笑得最美"应当怎么理解?恐怕只能理解为最表面的意思——"成功",包括任何人的成功。作者不是在誓言将要与其他的院校决一死战。

所以,我们没必要把"笑到最后笑得最美"翻译出来;译为the key to our success就足够了。有的领导喜欢用典故,但又用得不太准确,译者心中有数即可。翻译时用简单的语言传达实质意思,不要让外国朋友感到困惑。以上就是如何通过解释以保持文章的内部一致性,更好地实现作者意图的。

再举一例说明如何通过解释保证文章与外部论述的一致性,更好地实现作者意图。

原文: 国有企业改革始终是中国经济体制改革的中心环节。中国政府做了大量的各种各样的尝试,试图解决国有企业长期大面积亏损的问题。目前,中国国有企业的公司制改革已基本完成。经过股份制改造的国有企业、经济效益持续回升,总体实力和整体素质明显提高,对整个国民经济的控制力、影响力和带动力也不断增强。到2004年,全部国有工业企业及年产品销售收入500万元以上的非国有工业企业增加值中,国有及国有控股企业占42.4%,集体企业占5.3%,其余份额为非公有制企业占有,包括外商投资企业、港澳台商投资企业,以及个体和私营企业,呈现出多种经济成分并存的活跃局面。

① http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/he-who-laughs-last—laughs-best, 2016年2月19日访问。

这是前几年的文章。"经过股份制改造的国有企业,经济效益持续回升,总体实力和整体素质明显提高,对整个国民经济的控制力、影响力和带动力也不断增强",这"三力"很难翻译,但我的重点不在这里。

对于画线部分,有同学这样译: To date, all SOEs have been by and large transformed into shareholding entities. Thanks to the transformation, these businesses are witnessing sustained profit climb, remarkable gains in competence and expanding domination over the national economy.

还有同学这样译: With ever rebounding economic returns as well as remarkably enhanced strength and improved quality, the restructured SOEs have played a bigger role in controlling, impacting and propelling the entire national economy.

但这些译法(译文的画线部分)不符合客观事实。我们查找同一时期的报道会发现: "不同所有制类型之间的经济效益与效率差距明显,国有及国有控股企业效益与效率最低。" <sup>®</sup>所以说,尽管国企改成了股份制,效益有所提升,但并不是最好的。这篇文章讲得有些夸张,但两篇译文更夸张,以至于违背了外部的相关论述,影响了文章的可信度。

既然我们查清了当时国企的状况,翻译时就要理智一点,不要天马行空,要使译文与相关报道保持一致。比如可以这么改: To date, most SOEs have been transformed into shareholding entities. Such transformation has enabled SOEs to continue to improve their performance and competitiveness, and to become more effective contributors to and drivers of the economy.

这样语气就缓和许多,不至于让国外读者读完之后睁大眼睛问:真有这么好吗!?

在这里译者和法官很相似:法官对一个条文的解释要符合其他法律的相关规定,译者对文章的解释也要符合文本外所谈的相关事实。也就是说,译者要通过查找外部资料,确保译文的外部一致性。所以,译者不仅要看一篇文章,还要放眼整个外部世界。Act local, think global.

#### 2.2.2 确定立法目的

法官对法律的解释或译者对文本的解读要有助于实现立法或写作目的。那么,如何来界定立法或写作目的?一是, "using the plain language of the statute"。立法者说1+1=2,很清楚,法官就无须解释,直接适用即可。译者也一样。原文很清楚的,无须解释,直译即可。

第二个方法是,"using legislative history"。每一部法律的出台,都经过很多辩论和调查研究。如果不清楚条文规定,就把辩论或调查的历史资料拿出来参阅。同样,我们翻译时有任何不懂的地方,就要从网上查找更多的材料,包括专业知识、写作和作者背景等。

第三个方法是,"using statements of the legislature"。法院可以通过法律当中的声明解释法律。这些声明有各种叫法,如Findings、Policy or of Intent、Declarations、Sense of Congress,旨在阐述立法目的和预期效果,但不构成法律的一部分。

① http://news.xinhuanet.com/fortune/2005-09/25/content 3540059.htm, 2016年2月19日访问

第四个方法是, "using traditional canons of statutory interpretation"。西方解释法律的历史过程中形成了一些格言,可以用于指导法律解释,但据此做出的解释不能违背国会意图。常见的法律解释格言(canons)包括三类:

Textual: Textual canons are rules of thumb for understanding the words of the text. Some of the canons are still known by their traditional Latin names. ("文本"规则,也叫"语言"规则)

Substantive: Substantive canons instruct the court to favor interpretations that promote certain values or policy results. (实体规则,比如通过解释保护弱者)

Deference: Deference canons instruct the court to defer to the interpretation of another institution. (尊重规则,即司法部门尽量尊重立法和行政部门作的解释)

文本规则 (textual canons) 有七个:

第一个文本规则是:

Plain meaning. When writing statutes, the legislature intends to use ordinary English words in their ordinary senses. If a statute's language is plain and clear, "the duty of interpretation does not arise, and the rules which are to aid doubtful meanings need no discussion."

plain meaning即直白的意思。比如说,法律规定男子20岁、女子18岁可以结婚,法官就不能说:法律的目的是让孩子成熟之后结婚,我们这个地方的孩子早熟,所以可以提前。法律有明确规定的,就不需要再做解释。对于翻译来说也一样:原文意思明白无误的,直接翻译即可,不需要过多解释。这属于大多数情况。

#### 第二个文本规则是:

Ejusdem generis ("of the same kinds, class, or nature"). When a list of two or more specific descriptors is followed by more general descriptors, the otherwise wide meaning of the general descriptors must be restricted to the same class, if any, of the specific words that precede them.

ejusdem generis可以译为"从其类"。比如说,法律中有这样的并列: cars, motor bikes, motor powered vehicles。其中vehicles的解释不能包括"飞机",因为飞机与前面几项类别不同。对vehicle的解释要"从其类"。再比如,法律禁止身上藏匿pistols, revolvers, derringers(大口径短筒手枪), or other dangerous weapons。匕首算不算dangerous weapons?按照"从其类"规则,dangerous weapons仅限于列举的种类,即firearms,甚至仅限于handguns,不包括匕首。

第三个文本规则是:

Expressio unius est exclusio alterius ("the express mention of one thing excludes

all others"). Items not on the list are assumed not to be covered by the statute. However, sometimes a list in a statute is illustrative (举例性的), not exclusionary (排他性的). This is usually indicated by a word such as "includes" or "such as".

这条规则可以译为"明示其一即排除其他",简称"明示即排除"规则。比如,法律规定以下犯罪的犯罪记录不得被"消灭"(expunge): crimes of murder, manslaughter, treason, anarchy, kidnapping, rape, forcible sodomy (鸡奸), arson, perjury, false swearing, robbery, embracery (贿赂陪审员)。一个人犯的罪是incest(乱伦), 其犯罪记录是否能消灭? 根据"明示即排除"规则,既然列举清单里没有"乱伦",它就不在限制之列,所以该犯罪记录可以被"消灭"。这个规则的适用也是考虑到照顾弱势群体的政策。

但法律中也有举例性(非穷尽性)列举,往往用includes或such as作为标志,英译汉时不会出现问题。但汉语中的"等"字,则可能给翻译带来困难。因为"等"字在汉语中既可能表示举例,如"北京、上海等三个城市";也可能表示"刹尾"(穷尽列举),如"北京、上海、天津等三个城市"。我们要根据情况决定是否翻译"等"。

第四个文本规则是:

Noscitur a sociis ("a word is known by the company it keeps"). When a word is ambiguous, its meaning may be determined by reference to the rest of the statute.

这条规则可以译为"以邻取义"。举个例子:

Any person who shall knowingly and willfully... <u>obstruct</u>, resist, oppose, assault, beat <u>or wound</u>... any other person or persons authorized by law to maintain and preserve the peace, in their lawful acts, attempts and efforts to maintain, preserve and keep the peace, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor...

这条规定里的obstruct,是仅仅指以身体干扰或身体干扰做威胁,还是也包括做假证?美国最高法院多数意见认为指前者,但首席法官认为也包括后者。多数法官认为,这些并列词语的共同之处是以身体干扰或以身体干扰做威胁;首席法官则认为,所有单词的共同因素是interference。

对翻译的影响:如果按多数意见,obstruct就翻译为"阻挠"(以武力、身体来对抗);如果按首席法官意见,就翻译为"妨碍"。我认为,应该看哪个理解最符合立法本意(当然不同的人可能做出不同判断)。

再比如: mark and trace analysis (痕迹和微量证据分析) 当中的trace应做何解? 如果查 trace evidence, 会发现它既包括痕迹证据, 也包括微量证据:

Trace evidence is created when objects contact. Material is often transferred by heat or induced by contact friction... Examples of typical trace evidence in criminal cases include glove prints, hairs, cosmetics, lipsticks, plant fibers, mineral fibers, synthetic fibers, glass,

paint chips, soils, <u>footprints</u>, botanical materials, gunshot residue, explosives residue, and volatile hydrocarbons (arson evidence).<sup>①</sup> (画线的是痕迹证据)

但与mark并列使用,只能理解和翻译为"微量证据",因为并列项目不能有包含关系。 第五个文本规则是:

In pari materia ("upon the same matter or subject"). When a statute is ambiguous, its meaning may be determined in light of other statutes on the same subject matter.

这条规则的意思是"参照同一主题的其他法律规定进行解释",可以译为"参照相关规定"规则。如果法官看不懂一条规定,可以参看其他相关法律。同样,如果译者看不懂某一处地方,可以利用文本之外的其他资料加以澄清。前面所举国企改革的例子,也是利用这条规则。

第六个文本规则是:

Reddendo singula singulis ("refers only to the last"). When a list of words has a modifying phrase at the end, the phrase refers only to the last, e.g., firemen, policemen, and doctors in a hospital.

该规则可以译为"修饰最后项目"规则。在上例中, in a hospital是修饰三个名词,还是修饰一个名词?这从句子本身无法看出来,因为句子结构有歧义。这时,只能从意思上判断。如果两种解释都说得通,但必须二选一,则选择修饰最后一个。结构上的歧义在中英文中都很常见,只不过汉语中是不确定前置定语修饰几个,英语中是不确定后置定语修饰几个。状语的修饰关系,有时也难以确定。下面再举几例以引起注意:

- (1) Every factory and every workshop subject to this Act.
- (2) The court may award the condemnee reasonable attorney fee and reasonable expert witness fees actually incurred.
- (3) All deeds of trust and mortgages shall be void as to all creditors and subsequent purchasers for a valuable consideration without notice, unless they shall be acknowledged or proved and filed with the clerk, to be recorded as required by law.

在前两例中,法官适用了"修饰最后项目规则",最后一例中没有适用。对于译者而言,要首先通过逻辑和专业知识来判断修饰关系,必要时询问作者;实在不得已,再适用这条规则。举个《刑事诉讼法》中的例子:

第三条 对刑事案件的侦查、拘留、执行逮捕、预审,由公安机关负责。检察、批准逮捕、检察机关直接受理的案件的侦查、提起公诉,由人民检察院负责。审判由人民

① https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trace evidence, 2016年2月19日访问。

法院负责。除法律特别规定的以外,其他任何机关、团体和个人都无权行使这些权力。①

我要问大家的是: "检察机关直接受理的案件的"是修饰"侦查",还是修饰"侦查、提起公诉"?

全国人大常委会网站这样翻译:

The People's Procuratorates shall be responsible for procuratorial work, authorizing approval of arrests, conducting investigation and initiating public prosecution of cases directly accepted by the procuratorial organs. ©

译文显然采用的是后一种理解。但正确的理解是第一种。根据是:检察机关不但负责起诉公安机关负责侦查的案件,即普通的刑事犯罪,还负责起诉自己侦查的案件,即职务犯罪案件。

对于译者而言,最重要的是提高警惕。一旦发现结构上可能产生的歧义,马上进行调查,利用文本外的资料澄清含义。不能认为"原文有歧义,我爱怎么翻怎么翻"。须知,"一千个译者只有一个哈姆雷特"。

第七个文本规则是:

Generalia specialibus non derogant ("the general does not detract from the specific"). If a later (general) law and an earlier (specific) law are potentially—but not necessarily—in conflict, courts will adopt the reading that does not result in an implied repeal of the earlier statute.

这条规则可以译为"一般规定不损害具体规定"。后出台的一般性规定,解释起来不应当与先出台的专门规定相冲突。如果立法机构想废除先前的规定,会通过法律明确废止,不会让法官通过法律解释来废止。

这条解释规则对翻译有很大帮助。在翻译中,可以用这个原则来处理概括性表述与具体表述的关系,避免两者出现矛盾。比如,在翻译文章标题和结论(属于概述)时,要参照作者的具体论述来理解,不能天马行空,任意阐释。

上面介绍了文本规则(textual canons),下面介绍实体规则(substantive canons)。实体规则告诉法官在什么情况下怎么办:

Substantive canons instruct the court to favor interpretations that promote certain values or policy results.

实体规则包括几项。一是不违背国际法规则,即法官在解释美国法律的时候,不能和美国的国际义务相违背。与此类似,在翻译中,对一句话的解释,不能违背常理或常识。

① http://www.gov.cn/flfg/2012-03/17/content 2094354.htm, 2016年2月19日访问。

② http://www.npc.gov.cn/englishnpc/Special 11 5/2012-01/19/content 1691154.htm, 2016年2月19日访问。

举个《大红灯笼高高挂》英文版的例子。Michael Duke的译本当中有一句话,我看不懂(请读者试试看能否看懂):

The maidservants thought this newly arrived guest was one of the Chen family's poor relations. They could tell the status of nearly all the Chen family's guests. Just then Lotus suddenly turned her head back toward them. Her expression was much more wide-awake after washing her face; her eyebrows were very fine and very black, and they gradually knit together. Lotus gave Swallow a sidelong glance and said, "Don't just stand there laughing like a fool; wipe the water off my faces." <sup>①</sup>

从前文可知,陈佐千娶了个四姨太颂莲,傍晚抬她到家里。风尘仆仆的颂莲见仆人们在井边洗旧毛线,要了一桶凉水浸了一下脸。不是我看不懂wipe the water off my faces这几个字,而是觉得这不可能发生:井边肯定没有毛巾(全家人不会早起都到井边洗脸),仆人如果执行命令,要么用手擦,要么用袖子擦,要么用旧毛线擦,这都是不可接受的。后来我查找了原文,才发现是这样写的:

女佣们猜测来客是陈家的哪个穷亲戚。他们对陈家的所有来客几乎都能判断出各自的身份。大概就是这时候颂莲猛地回过头,她的脸在洗濯之后泛出一种更加醒目的寒意,眉毛很细很黑,渐渐地拧起来。颂莲瞟了雁儿一眼,说:"你傻笑什么,还不去把水泼掉?"<sup>②</sup>

仆人给主人倒水泼水,符合常理。这个例子给我们的教训就是:如果译文违背了常理,很可能就是错译。

其他实体规则包括 interpretation in light of fundamental values,即对法律的解释不违背基本价值观念;rule of lenity, "从宽原则",即刑法当中如有模糊之处,按照对被告人有利的方式解释(在合同解释中,也有对起草者不利的规则); Indian canon, "印第安人规则",即法律要采用有利于土著群体的解释; avoidance of abrogation of state sovereignty, "避免损害国家主权规则"。这些规则与翻译关系不大,所以不详细叙述。

尊重规则(deference canons),即司法部门尽量尊重立法和行政的解释和意图。包括:

- Deference to Administrative Interpretations (尊重行政部门的解释)
- Avoidance Canon (Canon of Constitutional Avoidance) (避免在解释中涉及宪法问题)
  - Avoiding Absurdity (避免解释产生荒谬后果)
  - · Clear Statement Rule (清楚声明规则。意思是,国会如果大幅修改法律,会清

① Su Tong. Raise the red lantern: three novellas. (Michael S. Duke, Trans.). London: Scribner, 2000. p.12

② 苏竜. 妻妾成群. 花城出版社. 广州: 1991年.

楚说明的, 因此法官不能通过法律解释大幅修改法律)

• Leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant (后法优于前法原则)

这些规则对翻译的意义在于:译者应尊重作者的解释,不在译文中添加自己的观点;译者尽量不去惹是生非(超越权限改动原文);译文不能产生荒谬的结果;未经作者或委托人同意,译者不能对原文进行大幅调整;译者需根据作者的具体论述,确定抽象论述(如标题)的含义。

#### 2.3 英国的法律解释方法及其对理解的启示

英国有一部《法律解释法》(The Interpretation Act of 1978),规定了基本解释规则,如单数包括复数,he也包括she,等等。此外,法院也总结出一些解释规则,相比美国的规则更加简明扼要。

法院的解释规则有三个: the golden rule、the literal rule和the mischief rule(e-lawresources. co.uk, 2016) <sup>①</sup>。它们虽然称为规则,但不具有约束力。有人甚至说,这些规则不过是为已做出的决定找个依据,而不是为协助法官做出决定。此外,英国法官在适用欧洲法律的时候,采用意图规则(the purposive approach),即根据立法意图来解释具体规定。首先来看the golden rule:

The golden rule. In law, the golden rule, or British rule, is a form of statutory construction traditionally applied by English courts. The other two are the "plain meaning rule" (also known as the "literal rule") and the "mischief rule". The golden rule allows a judge to depart from a word's normal meaning in order to avoid an absurd result.

这条规则可以译为"黄金规则"。黄金规则允许法官对一个词语另做解释,以避免荒谬结果。例如,法律规定It is an offence to obstruct a member of the armed forces "in the vicinity" of a prohibited palace,但被告人在犯案时,不是"in the vicinity" of a prohibited palace,而是actually in the prohibited place,这算不算违反法律规定?如果按照字面规则就不算,但按照黄金规则就算,否则就会产生荒谬后果。

这条规则同样适用于翻译。例如: Clean after your dog(纽约街头看到的标识),按照字面规则,可以译为"请为狗清理粪便",但如果译者认为规范对象不限于狗,也包括猪或其他宠物,则可以按照黄金规则翻译为"请为宠物清理粪便"。

对黄金规则的诟病是,这条规则允许法院随意修改法律,威胁三权分立的政体(本来改变法律是议会的事情)。所以除非出现荒谬结果,否则法院尽量不采用这条规则,即使是适用,也会导致结果不公正。

黄金规则的好处是:

Errors in drafting can be corrected immediately.

① 除非另有说明,本节的英文引用均来自http://www.e-lawresources.co.uk/Statutory-interpretation.php。

- · Decisions are generally more in line with Parliament's intention.
- · Closes loopholes.
- Often gives a more just result.
- · Brings common sense to the law.

这条规则在翻译中经常使用。译者可以自行纠正或者请作者纠正笔误、计算错误、引用错误等明显错误,填补原文漏洞,弥补原文不足,使译文更加符合作者的意图,更便于读者理解。当然,保守的译者可能觉得原文的问题,译者没有责任纠正。其根据是:我遵循的是字面意思规则。这第二条规则就叫the plain meaning rule (字面意思规则):

The plain meaning rule, also known as the literal rule, is one of three rules of statutory construction traditionally applied by English courts. ... The plain meaning rule dictates that statutes are to be interpreted using the ordinary meaning of the language of the statute, unless a statute explicitly defines some of its terms otherwise. In other words, the law is to be read word for word and should not divert from its ordinary meaning.

这段话的意思是:没有经过定义的词语,按照权威字典解释或普通公众的理解来解释,不必过分解读。比如,在一个案子中,被告人咬掉了被害人的鼻子,但法律只规定 "stab, cut or wound" 才算犯罪。法院认为咬人不属于 "stab, cut or wound",因为这三个单词隐含着使用工具的意思。上级法院于是推翻了下级法院的有罪判决。

显然,法院的判决不符合立法机关的意图,但法院不想逾越自己的责任,所以选择字面意思规则。这个判决后,议会如果觉得不妥,可以修改法律,将咬人或者其他动作定罪。但此次这个被告就逃脱了惩罚,因为法律不溯及以往。以后再咬人肯定要判罪。

#### 字面意思规则的问题在于:

- There can be disagreement as to what amounts to the ordinary or natural meaning.
- Creates loopholes in the law.
- · Leads to injustice.
- Creates awkward precedents which require Parliamentary time to correct.
- Fails to recognise the complexities and limitations of English language.
- Undermines public confidence in the law.

#### 字面意思规则的好处是:

- Restricts the role of the judge.
- Provides no scope for judges to use their own opinions or prejudices.
- Upholds the separation of powers.
- Recognises Parliament as the supreme law maker.

译者遇到原文的逻辑瑕疵,可以提请作者注意,或根据作者的意图予以润色。然而,如果 译者认为填补原文漏洞不属于自己的责任,也可以保留原文瑕疵(必要时提请作者注意)。归 根结底,改不改要看译者的价值观:你愿意给社会做点好事,为作者和读者多尽一份力,就 改;你只愿意做一个文字转换机器,就不改。

#### 第三条规则叫做the mischief rule:

The mischief rule of statutory interpretation is the oldest of the rules. The mischief rule was established in Heydon's Case. In Re Sussex Peerage, it was held that the mischief rule should only be applied where there is ambiguity in the statute. Under the mischief rule the court's role is to suppress the mischief the Act is aimed at and advance the remedy.

mischief是指法律旨在纠正的弊端,因此,该规则可以称为"纠正弊端规则"。一项法律出台总是有个目的。法官在适用的时候,如果不清楚法律,就按照法律的目的来解释。这和欧盟法律解释中的the purpose rule差不多。

例如,英国法律规定,妓女在公共场合拉客属于非法行为(It is an offence to solicit in a public place)。但有一个妓女在私家阳台上拉客,公共场合可以看见,这算不算犯罪? 法院这次适用了the mischief rule,认为属于犯罪。如果适用字面意思规则,便不是犯罪。看来法院的主观性很强。这些相互矛盾的规则,法官觉得哪个方便,就用哪个。

该规则的问题包括:

- Creates a crime after the event, e.g. Smith v Hughes, Elliot v Grey, thus infringing the rule of law.
- Gives judges a law making role infringing the separation of powers
- Judges can bring their own views, sense of morality and prejudices to a case, e.g.
   Smith v Hughes, DPP v Bull.

第一条说的是该规则违反了罪刑法定原则。按照罪刑法定原则,所有犯罪都必须在法律中事先作出规定。站街女知道站街违法,但法官现在却说站阳台也违法,等于事后确定一个行为 违法。该规则的好处是可以不修改法律就填补法律漏洞,使法律适应形势的发展变化。

对翻译的启示是:根据作者针对的问题,把握作者的重点信息。有时候作者讲话很含蓄或隐晦,但如果知道作者旨在反驳的观点,知道作者所发感慨的原因,就容易抓住要点,翻译时突出这个重点,而不是眉毛胡子一把抓。

欧洲法院以及英国法院在适用欧盟立法时,要用"意图规则"进行解释,即先看立法目的,然后依据立法目的解释相关的规定。虽然英美没有明确使用这个说法,但立法目的也是首要考虑。同样,翻译时也需要根据作者的目的决定如何阐释。

例如,某地妇联组织编写的一本书中列举了妇联参与治理家庭暴力的案例(第四讲会提到),其中一个案例的标题是:"'娘家'陪审讨公道"。一位同学的译文是: Falling into the

Eight-Meter Pit。尽管故事情节中存在"妇女跌入八米深坑"一事,但作者的目的是宣扬妇联 (所有妇女的"娘家")的成就(妇联作为陪审员参与法庭审判),不是像新闻报道那样为了 吸引眼球,所以重新拟定的题目不符合作者的意图。不妨译为: Fair Judgement Ensured with a Federation Official Sitting as a Lay Judge。

## 2.4 法律解释的辅助手段及其对翻译的启示

法官在解释法律时可利用内部辅助手段(internal aids)和外部辅助手段(external aids)<sup>①</sup>。

internal aids: 内部辅助手段,即法律本身可利用的信息,其中包括:

- (1) the long title of the Act: 立法的长标题。比如, Employer's Liability (Defective Equipment) Act 1969是个短标题, 该法的长标题是: An Act to make further provision with respect to the liability of an employer for injury to his employee which is attributable to any defect in equipment provided by the employer for the purposes of the employer's business; and for purposes connected with the matter aforesaid。在长标题名称中就包含了立法的目的。同样,在翻译时要关注文章大标题以及各级标题,防止在理解上犯方向性错误。
- (2) explanatory notes:解释性说明,是对立法背景和各条规定的详细说明。对于译者来说,翻译法律条文,参考立法说明也是最好的理解手段。
- (3) other sections of the Act: 其他条款。对于翻译来说,需要看上下文,包括文中的相互参照、指向文本之外的参照、中文作者引用的外来文献等。这里举例说明相互参照的重要性:

The conversion of the whole or part of the surface shipment entitlement, <u>under</u> paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2) and (b)(3), (c) and (d) above, into air freight may be authorized upon request, on the basis of one-half of the weight or volume of the surface entitlement listed in paragraphs above.

本段来自世界知识产权组织的一份文件,画线部分指向规定的其他条款。凡是遇到参照,特别是不清楚相关规定的具体内容时,译者要看相关部分。不查不知道,一查吓一跳:文中根本不存在这几段!笔者向委托机构提出后,委托机构修改了原文。这是原文本身违背内部一致性的例子。再举一例:

Measures taken to monitor and oversee the exercise of power by the State security personnel, who may conduct arrests and impose administrative detention in accordance with <a href="Article 3">Article 3</a> of the Counter-Espionage Law and Article 4 of the Criminal Procedure Law.

这段话来自联合国反酷刑委员会给中国政府提出的问题,对于其中指向文本之外的法律规

① 除非另有说明,本节的英文引文均来自http://www.e-lawresources.co.uk/Statutory-interpretation.php。 2016年2月19日访问。

定,译者进行核实,结果发现相关规定不在第三条,而在第八条!经委托机构批准后,译文予以纠正。这是原文违背外部一致性的例子。

(4) definition sections in the Act:参看术语定义部分。法律和协议一般都有定义条款。译者遇到不懂的术语,首先应查看文章本身有无定义。如有,按文件定义理解翻译;如无,再利用词典或互联网查找。如果颠倒顺序,可能做无用功:互联网查到的可能并非文章使用的意思。这里举个例子:

原文: <u>当事人</u>及其辩护人、诉讼代理人有权申请人民法院对以非法方法收集的证据依法予以排除。申请排除以非法方法收集的证据的,应当提供相关线索或者材料。<sup>①</sup>

"当事人"我翻译成了party: A party and his defender or an agent ad litem has the right to apply to the people's court to exclude evidence obtained illegally. Where exclusion of illegally obtained evidence is applied for, relevant information or materials about the illegal practice shall be furnished.

译文的读者、一位外国专家认为, party即被告, 所以他把全文的party都改成了defendant。但我告诉他: party在这部法律中有明确定义: "当事人"是指被害人、自诉人、犯罪嫌疑人、被告人、附带民事诉讼的原告人和被告人("Party" means victims, private prosecutors, criminal suspects, defendants and the plaintiffs and defendants in incidental civil actions.)。

专家回复说: We had better change the word back to party/parties then. I have made the necessary changes in the attached document.

在这个例子中我们对"当事人"的理解就是采用法律本身的定义。

内部手段还包括rules of language(语言规则),有三个: *ejusdem generis* rule(从其类)、 *espressio unius est exclusio alterius*(明示即排除)、*noscitur a sociis*(以邻取义)。前面已经讲过。 external aids:外部辅助手段,即法律之外可利用的资源,包括:

- · Dictionaries
- · Text books
- Academic writings
- Law Commission Reports
- Case law from other jurisdictions
- Hansard (Hansard is the name of the printed transcripts of parliamentary debates in the Westminster system of government. It is named after Thomas Curson Hansard.)
- European Convention of Human Rights

从这些列举可以看出, 法官使用的工具与翻译使用的工具十分相似。我们都是在出现理解

① http://www.gov.cn/flfg/2012-03/17/content 2094354.htm, 2016年2月19日访问。

困难时,借助各种各样的内部和外部工具深化对原文的理解,从而正确适用法律或准确翻译。因此,法官的工作方式,对于翻译具有很强的借鉴意义。

## 2.5 结语

法官的思想方法与译者几乎相同。法官努力探求立法者的意图,以最符合立法者本意的方式来解释法律的模糊之处,处理法律的瑕疵。译者也是根据作者的意图,厘清具体词语的含义,纠正作者可能忽视的谬误。两者在解读原文时,都尽力照顾作者的目的,使语篇的意思成为一个整体,使原文与原文之外的相关论述协调一致。

谈到翻译单位时,有人以词为单位,有人以句子为单位,有人以篇章为单位。我的观点是,篇章还不够,要放眼世界,利用外部世界提供的资料,对原文进行合理诠释。Act local, think global.

当然,我们对文章的解释不能过度。法官就是法官,不负责立法。译者就是译者,不是在创作。我们对原文的阐释要做到有理、有利、有节。有理,就是有根据;有利,就是有利于实现作者的目的;有节,就是不过度解释,不越俎代庖。

不过,从实际情况看,译者的解释权限似乎大于法官。毕竟,立法机关的法条经过很多轮讨论,相对比较完善;而普通的作者,可能并没有对原文进行反复审校核对,所以出现瑕疵的概率很高,译者因此也有更大的余地来改善或者与作者一起改善原文。

同时,法官和译者使用的工具也相同,既包括内部工具,如文章背景介绍、各级标题、术语的定义、交叉参照、语言(文本)解释规则;也包括外部工具,如词典、教科书,以及利用互联网搜索到的各种资源等。

鉴于两者在思想方法和工作手段上的相似性,译者完全可以参照法官的做法来实现对原文最大程度的理解,从而以最准确的方式传递作者的意图。

一般的翻译教学,把重点放在表达上,即如何使译文自然通顺;理解,被视为自然发生的事情,不属于翻译关注的范畴。而实际上,理解才是翻译工作的重头戏。理解之后的表达,其实是水到渠成的事情。我们的教学讲座,将把重点放在理解原文上。

# 第 (3) 讲 以科学方法调查核实译文

本次练习的目的是培养大家的批判性思维能力和调查研究能力。之前,我们把政府工作报告的译文看作圣经,当成我们学习的典范。今天,我们把政府工作报告译文作为批判对象。因为即使如政府工作报告这样重要的文件,其译文也并非尽善尽美。如果我们采用科学的方法来检查核实,可能会发现其中的不当之处。而掌握了科学的研究方法,也将使我们不再畏惧任何看似困难的翻译任务。

下面是我要求大家在作业中遵循的核查程序。这个程序也适用于今后任何术语的核实和翻译:

- (1)结合政府工作报告本身(一个短语脱离报告可能会有别的意思),逐条查找原文说法的准确含义,包括这个说法所针对的弊端(mischief),比如,"国库集中收付",现在是怎么收付的,问题在哪里,集中收付是什么意思。
  - (2) 通过谷歌查找官方译法在地道的英文中是否存在。
  - (3)如果官方译法存在,核查该译法的英文释义是什么,与汉语意思是否相同。
- (4)如果官方译法不存在,核查该译法的用词是否符合英语的一般表达规律,包括是否准确、恰当(包括文体),搭配是否正确,译文是否简练等。
  - (5)如果原译不当,建议新的译法。
- (6)如提出新的译法,须论证该译法在英文中确实存在;如不存在,该译法必须符合英语的一般表达规律。
  - (7)翻译该短语所在的句子。

调查研究的工具,在本次作业的注释中有简单介绍。关于详细方法,则可以参照我的《非文学翻译理论与实践》等书。

了解背景是翻译的第一步。第2讲中讲过,美国有一条法律解释原则,叫做the mischief rule, 所谓mischief, 就是a source of trouble。the mischief rule指的是要解释一个条文的意思, 就要知道这一条文当时针对的问题是什么。同样, 政府文件也是针对时弊提出的解决方案, 在抽象的表达后面, 隐含着简单的道理。译者没有参与文件制定, 必须通过调查研究, 才能了解这些道理, 进而精确翻译。下面我们就来逐条检查这些术语及翻译。

## 3.1 减少流通环节

原译: reduce distribution links

全句:认真落实对农产品批发市场、集贸市场、社区平价菜店等的扶持政策,鼓励城市连锁超市、高校、大型企业、社区与农产品流通企业、专业合作社、种养大户对接,减少流通环

节,增加零售网点,充分发挥流通主渠道作用。

原译是逐字对应的,读者能看懂,但若对其检索,却查不到相关英文,它只出现在中国的政府工作报告中。

后经同学调查,英文中存在distribution chain的说法,与汉语"流通环节"意思相符:

The series of businesses or organizations that are involved in transporting, storing, and selling goods to customers. For example, a manufacturer sells the product to a distributor who sells the product to retailers (- stores) that then sell the product to customers. 

①

"减少流通环节",就是缩短链条,可以说shorten the distribution chain(可基于 distribution chain查找与其搭配的动词)。chain有很多links,所以也可以说reduce links in the distribution chain。其他建议也不错,比如reduce tiers of distribution(批发中有不同的级别,减少级别就是减少了流通环节);reduce the number of middlemen/intermediaries between producers and consumers。distribution chain也可以换为supply chain(供应链)。有同学译为simplify the distribution chain,但simplify the chain搭配不当(可在谷歌检验),所以不能用。

全句翻译:见下例"全句翻译"。

## 3.2 增加零售网点

原译: increase retail outlets

全句:见上例"全句"。

outlet的英文解释是:

#### Longman

- a) formal a shop, company, or organization through which products are sold

  Benetton has retail outlets in every major European city.

  a fast-food outlet
- b) a shop that sells things for less than the usual price, especially things from a particular company or things of a particular type<sup>2</sup>

#### **Collins**

An outlet is a shop or organization which sells the goods made by a particular manufacturer.

... the largest retail outlet in the city.

An outlet or an outlet store is a place which sells slightly damaged or outdated goods

① http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/business-english/distribution-chain, 2016年2月19日访问。

② http://www.ldoceonline.com/Electrical-topic/outlet, 2016年2月19日访问。

from a particular manufacturer, or goods that it made in greater quantities than needed. ... the factory outlet store in Belmont.

#### Oxford

(business) a shop/store or an organization that sells goods made by a particular company or of a particular type: The business has 34 retail outlets in this state alone. (especially AmE) a shop/store that sells goods of a particular make at reduced prices: the Nike outlet in the outlet mall<sup>2</sup>

看来outlet是指某品牌的专卖店、特价店的意思,和原文意思有出入。这是在天津拍的outlet:



这是武汉的"网点":



译成outlet不通,可以换个角度。零售好比网络,"增加零售网点"可以理解为扩大这个网络, expand retail networks。把网扩大了,网点自然就多了。有同学据此译为increase the number of retailers或retail/grocery stores,或者译作set up more retail stores更加直截了当。但不用 store也许更周全,因为"网点"不排除是摊点。

① http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english-cobuild-learners/outlet, 2016年2月19日访问。

② http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/us/definition/english/outlet, 2016年2月19日访问。

## 全句翻译:

原译: We will ensure that policies supporting agricultural wholesale markets, market fairs and subsidized community vegetable shops are carried out. We will encourage urban chain supermarkets, universities, large enterprises, and communities to establish direct supply contacts with farm product distributors, specialized farmer cooperatives, and large family farms. We will also reduce distribution links and increase retail outlets so that they can play a leading role in distribution.

改译: We will ensure that policies supporting agricultural wholesale markets, market fairs and subsidized community vegetable shops are carried out. We will encourage urban supermarket chains, schools, large enterprises and communities to buy directly from farm product distributors, specialized agricultural cooperatives and large producers. We will reduce intermediary involvement, increase the number of retailers so that they can play a leading role in distribution.

## 3.3 扩大物流企业营业税差额纳税试点范围

原译: expand trials of a tax on the income of logistic enterprises after deductions

全句: 扩大物流企业营业税差额纳税试点范围, 完善大宗商品仓储设施用地税收政策。

该政策针对的mischief是什么呢? 原来物流企业征收的是营业税(business tax),以营业额(business turnover)为基础征收,而以差额为基础计税,就是在营业额中扣除成本后,以剩余的数额为基础纳税,旨在减轻物流企业税负。原译正确。也可以采用更加贴近字面意思的说法,比如, expand trials to convert business tax for logistic enterprises into tax on increased values。tax on increased values的表达方法与value-added tax (VAT)十分接近,但要避免直接用"增值税"(VAT)的说法(因为原文没有用)。

有同学译为: expand trials of a tax on the income of logistic enterprises after deducting costs of outsourcing。根据资料,外包成本是需要扣除的成本,但还有其他成本,为避免以偏概全,不必具体化,可改为: expand trials to convert business tax for logistic enterprises into value-added tax (tax on increased values)。

这里顺便介绍几个容易混淆的概念:

deductions是"税前扣减(额)"的意思:

Any item or expenditure subtracted from gross income to reduce the amount of income subject to tax. For example, if you make \$40,000 and you have a deduction for \$1,000, then your taxable income is reduced to \$39,000.<sup>®</sup>

tax credit意思是a sum of money that is taken off the amount of tax you must pay<sup>2</sup>, 即纳税额直

① http://www.investopedia.com/terms/d/deduction.asp, 2016年2月19日访问。

② http://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english-chinese-simplified/tax-credit, 2016年2月19日访问。

减。比如,原来该缴纳1000元,如果有400元的credits(税额优惠),现在只需要缴纳600元。 tax holiday的意思是"税收减免期"。

Tax holiday: a period during which tax concessions are made for some reason; examples include an export incentive or an incentive to start a new business given by some governments, in which a company is excused all or part of its tax liability.<sup>®</sup>

再比如, "两免三减半"的政策,指外商投资企业可享受自取得第一笔生产经营收入所属纳税年度起2年免征、3年减半征收企业所得税的待遇。

#### 全句翻译:

原译: We will expand trials of a tax on the income of logistics enterprises after deductions, and improve tax policies on the use of land occupied by facilities for storing major commodities.

改译: We will expand trials to convert business tax for logistic enterprises into a tax based on increased value and improve tax policies on the use of land occupied by facilities for storing bulk commodities.

## 3.4 推动流通标准化、信息化建设

原译: promote standardized and information-based distributions

全句:调整完善部分农产品批发、零售增值税政策,推动流通标准化、信息化建设。

这句话的难点是"信息化"的译法。原译是"以信息为基础的流通",但任何流通都需要信息。其实信息化指的是在流通领域利用信息技术,据此可翻译成IT-based distribution。

informatization已经成为维基词条,必要时可作为"信息化"的对等词使用,但该词尚未被英语母语人士广泛接受。在一次会议上,听到中国译员反复使用informatization一词时,美方专家误解为是(单方面)告知的意思,进而强调沟通应该是双向的(two-way communication)。"流通"即"物流",也就是logistics services。logistics原指部队的后勤服务,现在应用到商业领域指物资的流通:

Logistics is a term that is frequently used to describe shipping and delivery service. The word "logistics" actually originated in the military, being used to define troop and equipment movements within and across theaters of operation. The phrase "logistics services" has been adopted to private sector uses, and in many ways this adoption is an appropriate description of what happens along a shipping route.<sup>®</sup>

## 全句翻译:

原译: We will adjust and improve VAT policies for the wholesale and retail of some agricultural

① http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/tax-holiday, 2016年2月19日访问。

② http://www.ehow.com/about 6398422 meaning-logistics-services .html, 2016年2月19日访问。

products, and promote standardized and information-based distribution.

改译: We will adjust and improve VAT policies for wholesale and retail of <u>specific</u> agricultural products, and develop standardized and IT-based distribution channels/logistics services.

## 3.5 乱收费乱罚款

原译: unauthorized collection of charges and fines

全句:加强监管、规范秩序。重点加强对食品、药品价格和医疗、通信、教育等服务收费的监督检查,坚决治理交通运输领域<u>乱收费乱罚款</u>,纠正大型零售商业企业违规收费行为,严厉查处发布虚假信息、囤积居奇、操纵价格、恶意炒作等违法行为。

乱收费行为是指违反有关法律、法规和规章规定而实施的收费行为,因此可以说成illegal charges,原译正确。但放在当前语境当中,我们发现该乱罚款指的是交通运输领域的行为,是乱收过路费、过桥费,因此应具体化译为unauthorized/illegal tolls and fines。

全句翻译:见"3.7恶意炒作"。

## 3.6 囤积居奇

原译: hoarding and profiteering

全句: 见上例"全句"。

"囤积居奇"的意思是把稀少的货物储藏起来,指商人囤积大量商品,等待高价出卖,牟取暴利。hoarding<sup>®</sup>正是这个意思: In economics, hoarding is the practice of obtaining and holding scarce resources, possibly so that they can be sold to customers for profit.<sup>®</sup>

因此可以将其简化为hoarding, 加上profiteering也可以: Profiteering is a pejorative term for the act of making a profit by methods considered unethical.<sup>③</sup>

全句翻译:见下例"全句翻译"。

## 3.7 恶意炒作

原译: speculation

全句: 见"3.5 乱收费乱罚款"。

英语speculation是一个中性词。人们可以在股票市场上做投机(speculation)或者投资(investment),主要区别是持有期限和意图。投机是短时间内倒买倒卖赚取差价,投资是长期持有坐收股票分红。speculate的本意是"看": specere to look, regard, <sup>®</sup>引申义为"伺机而

① http://cidian.xpcha.com/ba5g96dhn4q.html, 2016年2月19日访问。

② https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hoarding (economics), 2016年2月19日访问。

③ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Profiteering\_(business), 2016年2月19日访问。

④ http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/speculate, 2016年2月19日访问。

动(投机)"。

此处的"炒作"指的是散布虚假消息,囤积粮食,造成供应短缺,伺机涨价,是一种投机行为,所以可以用speculation。"恶意"要不要翻译成malicious speculation?通过谷歌检验,malicious speculation的意思是"恶意猜测"。那么用unscrupulous/unethical speculation是否可以?经检验发现,这两种搭配很少用。如果用,反而会陷入speculation是否有ethical和unethical之争。看来speculation已经足够了。

另外,也并非所有的"炒作"都译为speculation,其他场合下的"炒作"也可指为了扩大人或事物的影响而通过媒体反复宣传,经查证,可译为media hype:

Over the past several years, designer drugs known as "bath salts" have gained widespread attention following national media reports linking the substances to overdoses, suicides, and even cannibalism. But are these drugs, which are considered among the most addictive of the psycho-stimulants, becoming a major national problem or are growing concerns simply a byproduct of media hype?<sup>®</sup>

## hype的意思是:

Excessive publicity and the ensuing commotion: the hype surrounding the murder trial.

Exaggerated or extravagant claims made especially in advertising or promotional material: It is pure hype, a gigantic PR job (Saturday Review).

一词多义的情况很多,翻译时不能"一个萝卜一个坑"的对应。尤其是英文中不同的概念,汉语可能用同一个词表示。比如mouse和rat在西方人看来是两种不同的动物,但中文里视为同一种动物,汉译英时要根据情况加以区分。反过来,汉语中不同的概念,英文可能是同一概念,比如grandfather。

#### 全句翻译:

原译: We will give high priority to strengthening oversight and inspection of food and drug prices as well as fees and charges for medical, communications, and educational services; put an end to unauthorized collection of charges and fines in the transportation sector; stop large commercial retailers from illegally collecting fees; and crack down on illegal practices such as releasing false information, hoarding and profiteering, manipulating prices, and speculation.

改译: We will <u>intensify</u> the supervision of food and drugs prices, as well as charges for medical, telecommunication and educational services. We will eliminate <u>unauthorized tolls and fines</u> in the transportation sector, stop large commercial retailers from illegally collecting fees, and clamp down on those who are involved in spreading false information, hoarding and profiteering, manipulating prices,

① https://ssw.unc.edu/about/news/bath salts drug abuse, 2016年2月19日访问。

② http://www.thefreedictionary.com/hypes, 2016年2月19日访问。

and speculation.

## 3.8 把握舆论导向

原译: lead public opinion

全句: 把握好舆论导向, 正确引导社会预期。

"把握舆论导向"就是将舆论引向正确的方向。经检验,lead/shape public opinion都存在,意思也正确;guide public opinion似乎是中国的专利;inform public opinion亦值得考虑。如改为动词短语inform public opinion,会让政府形象更加民主,因为inform是为公众提供信息,由公众自己判断,而不是操纵民意。可以在谷歌中这样搜索:"to \* public opinion"。加to更有可能搜到动词。

也可以用同样的调查方法翻译"引导社会预期":

Nevertheless, after the deal was sealed, many believe, the government tried on several fronts to guide public expectations to a more realistic direction.<sup>©</sup>

This greater transparency also helps anchor the public's expectations about the economy and the general level of inflation by explaining the actions the central bank is pursuing.<sup>©</sup>

#### 全句翻译:

原译: We will lead public opinion and correctly guide public expectations of price movements.

改译: We will inform public opinion and guide/anchor public expectations about price movements.

## 3.9 稳定粮食种植面积

原译: keep the area of land sown to grain crops stable

全句:继续开展粮食稳定增产行动,稳定粮食种植面积,着力提高单产。

这句话针对的问题是我国耕地资源稀缺,为确保粮食安全(food security),要保证18亿亩耕地不能减少(称为"国家耕地红线")。耕地要做到占补平衡,即开发建设如果占用耕地,要"占多少,补多少",补充数量和质量相当的耕地。经检验,land sown to grain crops存在,但不常用。谷歌中仅见到一处用法(来源可靠):

The land sown to grain crops the first year should be summer fallowed and...<sup>®</sup>

据进一步调查,"稳定粮食种植面积"可以译为: stabilize/maintain land area for grain crops

① http://financialtribune.com/articles/economy-business-and-markets/28052/economy-after-nuclear-deal-psychological-factor, 2016年2月19日访问。

② https://www.philadelphiafed.org/education/teachers/resources/day-in-life-of-fomc, 2016年2月19日访问。

③ http://www.forgottenbooks.com/readbook text/Bulletin of the Montana Farmers Institutes v1 1000061566/221, 2016年2月19日访问。

(food production)。还可以说: keep the areas sown with/under grain (food) crops from declining。 有同学译为keep grain acreage stable,也没问题。有同学译为keep the land used for food production from being used for other purposes不恰当,因为政策是占补平衡,耕地可以占,但要在其他地方找回来。顺便提及,grain crops是粮食作物,cash crops是经济作物。

全句翻译: 见下例"全句翻译"。

## 3.10 提高单产

原译: increase per-unit yields

全句: 见上例"全句"。

原译没有问题,但yield本身就包含单位产量的意思(查一个单词或短语的定义,可以在谷歌中用这个单词或短语+冒号+definition来查,如crop yield: definition)。

#### DEFINITION of "Crop Yield"

A measurement of the amount of a crop that was harvested per unit of land area.

Crop yield is the measurement often used for a cereal, grain or legume and is normally measured in metric tons per hectare (or kilograms per hectare). (指粮食单产)

Crop yield can also refer to the actual seed generation from the plant. For example, a grain of wheat yielding three new grains of wheat would have a crop yield of 1:3. (指作物的产出率)

It is also ref.erred to as "agricultural output." (指农作物产量) @

所以原译也可省略per-unit, 直接说increase crop yields。有同学翻译为stimulate the yield per-unit area, 经检验, stimulate与yield可以搭配。如果对搭配不敢肯定,可以查Online OXFORD Collocation Dictionary或www.ozdic.com(收录常用搭配),也可以用谷歌搜索,比如: "to\*crop yield",查询出来的动词可能有estimate, calculate, increase, improve, raise, protect, enhance, stimulate, boost等。译者要选用其中意思匹配、常用的搭配。注意不要看到两个词在一起,就认为它们可以搭配,比如: to perform crop yield stimulations,其中的搭配不是perform crop yield,而是perform stimulations。

## 全句翻译:

原译: We will continue to carry out activities to steadily increase grain production, keep the area of land sown to grain crops stable, and increase per-unit yields.

改译: We will continue actions for steady growth in grain production, stabilize crop acreage and increase crop yields.

① http://www.investopedia.com/terms/c/crop-yield.asp#ixzz3zub3FhSS, 2016年2月19日访问。

## 3.11 提高粮食最低收购价

原译: raise the minimum purchase price for grain

**全句**: 继续提高粮食最低收购价,今年小麦、稻谷最低收购价平均每50公斤分别提高7.4元和16元。

原译正确。政府每年要收购一定数量的粮食作为国家储备粮,这是背景知识。有同学查到 floor price在维基百科上的定义为:

A government- or group-imposed price control or limit on how low a price can be charged for a product. A floor price must be higher than the equilibrium price in order to be effective. ©

既然英文中有这个说法, 意思与中文语境相符, 就可以拿来使用。

政府采购(收购)也可以说government procurement。在这里粮食只能翻译成grain而不是 crop, crop是种在地里的庄稼或收成:

- (1) A cultivated plant that is grown on a large scale commercially, especially a cereal, fruit, or vegetable: the main crops were oats and barley.
- (2) An amount of produce harvested at one time: a heavy crop of fruit.<sup>②</sup> 而grain是庄稼长出来的一粒粒的粮食:
- (1) A small, hard seed, especially the seed of a food plant such as wheat, corn, rye, oats, rice, or millet.
  - (2) The gathered seed of food plants, especially of cereal plants.<sup>®</sup>

我们在学习英文的时候,往往只关注汉语对等词,导致对一些单词的具体含义产生误解。翻译过程中,只要有一点点不确定,就要查英英词典加以核实。

有同学稍微脱离字面意思,译为minimum support price for grains,也可以。但我建议重要概念的翻译尽量贴近字面意思,因为如果离字面意思太远,等于译者做了解释。将来如果作者再做解释,翻译就会陷入困境。用一个实际的英译中例子来说明:

If a performer makes a recording, their performance would be "fixed" and becomes a "fixed performance", otherwise known as a "recording".

可以译为:如果表演者制作了一段录音,其表演就会被"固定"下来,成为"已固定的表演",也称为"录制品"。

① https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Price floor, 2016年2月19日访问。

② http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/us/definition/american english/crop, 2016年2月19日访问。

③ http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/grained, 2016年2月19日访问。

④ http://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/copyright/939/wipo pub 939.pdf, 2016年2月19日访问。

但fixed performance在现有公约中被译为"已录制的表演",为了使此处的译文与相关公约一致,还需要保留这个译法。下面这例译文虽然逻辑通顺,但丧失了用recording解释fixed的原有逻辑:

如果表演者制作了一段录音,其表演就会被"录制"下来,成为"已录制的表演",也称为"录制品"。

为了兼顾历史译法和本段逻辑, 也可以这样处理:

如果表演者制作了一段录音,其表演就会被"固定"下来,成为"已固定的表演"(也译作"已录制的表演"),又称为"录制品"。

这一处理方法的坏处是,译者被迫现身,这是不得已而为之。所以,概念确定的译名需要谨慎斟酌,否则后患无穷。

## 全句翻译:

原译: We will continue to raise the <u>minimum purchase price</u> for grain, and we will raise the average floor prices for wheat and rice by 7.4 yuan and 16 yuan per 50 kilograms, respectively.

改译: We will raise the government procurement prices (or floor prices, minimum support prices) for grains further. Wheat and rice prices this year will be raised by 7.40 yuan and 16.00 yuan per 50 kilograms respectively.

## 3.12 主产区利益补偿机制

原译: mechanism for subsidizing major growing areas

**全句**:健全<u>主产区利益补偿机制</u>,增加粮油、生猪等重要农产品生产大县奖励补助资金。

"健全主产区利益补偿机制"是综述,"增加粮油、生猪等重要农产品生产大县奖励补助资金"是进一步解释。按照解释,把综述具体化("利益补偿"译为"补贴")也是可行的译法。但也可以按照原文说法翻译,如compensation mechanism for major food production areas。主产区也可说major crop growing areas 或major food production areas。有同学将"主产区利益补偿机制"译为compensating mechanism for major grain growing regions。其中的grain growing搭配不当,只能说to grow crops或者说to grow grain crops。compensate既然有名词形式可做定语,就不要用-ing形式。

#### 全句翻译:

原译: We will improve the <u>mechanism for subsidizing major growing areas</u> and increase rewards and subsidies to major counties that produce important agricultural products such as grain, oilseed, and hogs.

改译: We will improve the compensation mechanisms for major crop growing areas. We will

increase subsidies and rewards for counties that are major producers of key agricultural products such as grains, oilseeds and hogs.

## 3.13 新10年农村扶贫开发纲要

原译: The 2011-2020 rural poverty alleviation and development program

全句:实施新10年农村扶贫开发纲要,按照新的国家扶贫标准,全面做好扶贫开发工作,加大集中连片特殊困难地区扶贫开发力度,让扶贫对象更多地分享改革发展成果。

原译可以接受。文件名等尽量按照字面翻译, "扶贫"和"开发"的先后顺序也不要颠倒。有同学译为The Development-Oriented Poverty Alleviation Program in Rural China (2011–2020), 可以看出是查了资料的:

"通知要求,各级党委和政府要进一步提高对扶贫开发工作的认识,切实增强做好扶贫开发工作的紧迫感和自觉性,加强领导,强化责任,坚持开发式扶贫方针,加大投入力度,强化政策措施,坚决打好新一轮扶贫开发攻坚战。"<sup>⑤</sup>

但既然原文没有点明这层关系,而且历史文件中也没有这么翻译,我们还是避免过度解释为好,过度灵活可能会搬起石头砸自己的脚。假如外文里出现这个文件名时,我们很难将其译回中文。例如,北京奥林匹克公园的官方译法是Olympic Green,尽管green也有"绿地"的意思,但并非所有译者都能回译为"公园"。反之,如果直接用Olympic Park,一般译者都能回译正确。

译者要为其他译者着想,不要为了炫技或故弄玄虚、为自己和他人制造麻烦。

还可以译为: The 2011-2020 Program for Poverty Alleviation and Development in Rural Areas 全句翻译:

原译: We will implement the <u>2011-2020</u> rural poverty alleviation and development program and, in accordance with the new national standards for poverty alleviation, do a good job of all poverty alleviation and development work, and step up our work in contiguous areas with particular difficulties to ensure that people in poverty share more fruits of reform and development.

改译: We will implement the new Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development Program. We will work in accordance with the new poverty standards and focus more on contiguous areas with special difficulties so that the benefits of reform and development can be better shared by all who are in need.

## 3.14 农业科技创新

原译: innovations in agro-science

全句: 要大力推动农业科技创新,加大对良种繁育、疫病防控、农产品质量安全等关键技

① http://paper.people.com.cn/rmrb/html/2011-12/02/nw.D110000renmrb 20111202 2-01.htm, 2016年2月19日访问。

术研发和应用的支持力度。

在谷歌上搜索agro-science会发现这样的表达,但它多出现在公司名里,并不是一个通用术语,所以不要用。不过,的确有专有名词转化为通用术语的例子,如Xerox原本是一个复印机品牌名,后来可泛指复印件、复印(动词)。

在谷歌中搜索science and technology innovations in agriculture,可以看到中国人写的 Innovations in Agricultural Science and Technology and Rural Development in China,但令人怀疑不够权威。看到权威网站有The Agricultural Innovation in Africa project (AIA) contributes to agricultural science and technology policy improvement through the Regional Economic...<sup>①</sup>这使我们想到能否简单地使用agricultural innovation,而不翻译"科技"二字。经检验,发现agricultural innovation确实是常用的说法,其内容也是科技创新,可以使用。innovations in agricultural science and technology也可以使用。

全句翻译: 见"3.16疾病防控"。

## 3.15 良种繁育

原译: cultivating superior varieties and breeds

全句: 见上例"全句"。

"植物品种"译作variety, "动物品种"译作breed。"良种"是仅指植物新品种还是也包括动物? 经调查发现:

"政府工作报告中提出,加大对良种繁育、疫病防控、农产品质量安全等关键技术研发和应用的支持力度。这对我们做好肉牛品种改良是莫大的鼓舞。"<sup>②</sup>

看来"良种"也包括动物,原译用两个词没问题。如果用"to \*\* varieties and breeds"检索,可查到地道的搭配: to conserve endangered varieties and breeds、to produce new varieties and breeds、to develop new varieties and breeds、to create improved varieties and breeds、to adopt new varieties and breeds。

有同学译为seed multiplication, 这没有体现出"良种""新品种"的含义,也缺少"动物品种"的指代。若用selective breeding(选择育种),范围缩小。还有同学用certified seed production,但根据解释: The immediate objective of seed certification is to supply high quality seed to farmers and other growers, which is true to identity, high in purity and germination...<sup>③</sup>它是指经过认证的种子生产。尽管认证的都是良种,但此处的中文表达并不强调认证,所以也不正确。animal and plant breeding才是正确说法。

① http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/publication/19783/new harvest.html, 2016年2月19日访问。

② http://lczx.mofcom.gov.cn/article/biaosk/yingybf/wzxm/201205/20120508122596.shtml, 2016年2月19日访 jij。

③ https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/farmingsectors/crops/seedcertification/, 2016年2月19日访问。

顺便提及,原译中出现cultivate,它显然来自汉语的"培养"。其实cultivate在英文中用法很狭窄,以下是《柯林斯高级英语学习词典》里的解释:

cul|ti|vate/k'^ltIveIt/ (cultivates cultivating cultivated)

1 [VERB] V n, V-ed

If you cultivate land or crops, you prepare land and grow crops on it.

She also cultivated a small garden of her own.

- ... the few patches of cultivated land.
- cultivation [N-UNCOUNT] usu with supp, prep N
- ... the cultivation of fruits and vegetables...

Farmers with many acres under cultivation profited.

2 [VERB] V n

If you cultivate an attitude, image, or skill, you try hard to develop it and make it stronger or better.

Cultivating a positive mental attitude towards yourself can reap tremendous benefits.

- cultivation [N-UNCOUNT] usu N of n
- ... the cultivation of a positive approach to life and health.

3 [VERB] V n, V n

If you cultivate someone or cultivate a friendship with them, you try hard to develop a friendship with them.

Howe carefully cultivated Daniel C. Roper, the Assistant Postmaster General...

Estonia has done much to cultivate the friendship of western European countries.<sup>10</sup>

浏览完可以发现,没有哪条用法适用于"培养人才"。中文把孩子比作树苗、老师比作园丁,但英文中并没有对应的比喻,所以也不宜说cultivate talents。视情况可以将"培养人才"译为education、human resource development等。

全句翻译:见下例"全句翻译"。

## 3.16 疫病防控

原译: preventing and controlling animal and plant epidemics

全句: 见"3.14 农业科技创新"。

原译的搭配存在一些逻辑问题: animal epidemics说不通, plant epidemics太勉强, 把 epidemics改为diseases即可。

从词源可知,epidemics指的是在人与人之间流行的疾病:

① http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english-cobuild-learners/cultivate, 2016年2月19日访问。

C17 from French épidémique, via Late Latin from Greek epidēmia literally: among the people, from EPI- + dēmos people<sup>®</sup>

英文有专门的词表示动物之间的流行病epizootic:

In epizoology, an epizootic (from Greek epi- upon + zoon animal) is a disease that appears as new cases in a given animal population, during a given period, at a rate that substantially exceeds what is "expected" based on recent experience (i.e. a sharp elevation in the incidence rate). Epidemic is the analogous term applied to human populations. High population density is a major contributing factor to epizootics. Aquaculture is an industry sometimes plagued by disease because of the large number of fish confined to a small area.<sup>®</sup>

但没有相应的拉丁词说法表示在植物中间流行的疾病,只能用借用"人群"之间流行病的说法: plant epidemics。

<u>Disease epidemics</u> in plants can cause huge losses in yield of crops as well, threatening to wipe out an entire species...<sup>®</sup>

Plant Epidemics: data analysis and parameter estimation. Franco M. Neri. Epidemiology and Modelling Group. Department of Plant Sciences. F. M. Neri.®

甚至population(与people同源)也成为泛指的"群落",可以说plant population、human population、animal population。

为避免上述逻辑上的困窘,可用英语的日常词汇disease来翻译动植物的疫病: preventing and controlling animal and plant diseases。有同学建议用poultry diseases,但poultry表示"家禽",范围缩小了,因为动物不仅包括家禽。还有同学建议用pest insects表示"农作物病虫害",范围也缩小了。因为insects是昆虫,而植物疾病不限于由昆虫造成的,还可能由病菌引起。

#### 全句翻译:

原译: We will vigorously promote innovations in agro-science and increase support for R&D on and the application of key technologies for cultivating superior varieties and breeds, preventing and controlling animal and plant epidemics, and ensuring the quality and safety of agricultural products.

改译: We will vigorously promote innovations in agriculture. We will increase support for R&D on and the application of key technologies, including developing new varieties and breeds, preventing and controlling animal and plant diseases, and ensuring the quality and safety of agricultural products.

① http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/epidemical, 2016年2月19日访问。

② https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epizootic, 2016年2月19日访问。

③ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plant disease epidemiology, 2016年2月19日访问。

④ http://www.cnn.group.cam.ac.uk/Resources/nericnnlaunch, 2016年2月19日访问。

## 3.17 基层农技推广服务体系

原译: the service system for spreading agricultural technology in villages

**全句**: 加快推进基层农技推广服务体系改革和建设,健全乡镇或区域性农业公共服务机构。原译意思上说得通,语言也可以,但仍旧可以找到更好的说法。

根据中心词查找,可以发现维基百科有agricultural extension这一词条,恰好可以拿来使用 (extension与汉语的"推广"高度契合):

Agricultural extension is a general term meaning the application of scientific research and new knowledge to agricultural practices through farmer education. The field of "extension" now encompasses a wider range of communication and learning activities organized for rural people by educators from different disciplines, including agriculture, agricultural marketing, health, and business studies.

Extension practitioners can be found throughout the world, usually working for government agencies. They are represented by several professional organizations, networks and extension journals.

Agricultural extension agencies in developing countries receive large amounts of support from international development organizations such as the World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.<sup>©</sup>

"基层"还是翻译出来好。因为尽管农业技术最终落实到villages,但推广体系可能设在县乡两级。这是某项规定:

基层农业技术推广体系范围:设在县乡两级为农民提供种植业、畜牧业、渔业、林业、农业机械、水利等科研成果和实用技术服务的组织 农村经营性管理系统不再列入基层农业技术推广体系。②

另外, "推广服务" 应理解为"推广这种服务"还是"推广+服务"? 《中华人民共和国农业技术推广法》中有这样的规定:

国家农业技术推广机构应当加强对村农业技术服务站点和农民技术人员的指导 各级国家农业技术推广机构应当认真履行本法第十一条规定的公益性职责,向农业劳动者和农业生产经营组织推广农业技术,实行无偿服务。

据此,"推广服务"应理解为前者,原译理解正确。

建议译为: grassroots agricultural extension systems。

① https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural extension, 2016年2月19日访问。

② http://www.gov.cn/zwgk/2006-09/05/content 378438.htm, 2016年2月19日访问。

## 全句翻译:

原译: We will accelerate reform and development of the service system for spreading agricultural technology in villages, and improve public service agricultural agencies in townships, towns, and regions.

改译: We will accelerate the reform and development of grassroots agricultural extension systems, and improve agricultural public service agencies at township, town and regional levels.

## 3.18 灌区配套改造

原译: upgrade water-saving facilities in irrigated areas

全句: 要搞好灌区配套改造和小型农田水利建设,大力发展节水农业,加大土地开发整理 复垦力度,大规模建设旱涝保收高标准基本农田。

商务部的文件中指出,"灌区节水配套改造"项目包括:干支渠(沟)道开挖疏浚、干支渠道衬砌防渗、干支渠(沟)系建筑物(农桥、涵洞、水闸、渡槽、倒虹吸管、隧洞等)配套完善和更新改造、输水管道、暗渠制作安装、建设等。<sup>①</sup>

由此可知,配套改造就是节水改造,原译理解正确。"节水"更专业的表达是waterefficient、water conserving,所以"节水配套改造"也可以译为upgrade water-efficiency facilities in irrigated areas。有同学译为upgrade infrastructure in irrigated areas,意思不明确。

全句翻译:见"3.20 旱涝保收高标准基本农田"。

## 3.19 土地开发整理复垦

原译: develop, improve, and reclaim rural land

全句: 见上例"全句"。

"开发"和"复垦"的意思好理解。简单地说,"开发"指把农田或荒地改造成商业或住宅地产,"复垦"指把宅基地等非农用地转变成农田。那么"整理"是什么意思呢?根据调查,"我国的上地整理分狭义和广义两种,狭义的上地整理主要指农地整理,广义的土地整理包括土地的复垦和开发,其主要目的是为了增加耕地,保持耕地总量动态平衡。"②

可见,此处的整理只能理解为狭义,因为并列的词语意思不能相互包含。英文中有land consolidation的说法,相当于中国的土地整理:

Land consolidation is a planned readjustment and rearrangement of land parcels and their ownership. It is usually applied to form larger and more rational land holdings. Land consolidation can be used to improve the rural infrastructure and to implement the

① http://www.zzsl.gov.cn/sitegroup/root/html/ff80808131b31ac20131ef52602c05c3/20160120081267008. html, 2016年2月19日访问。

② http://wenku.baidu.com/view/c87ac114e2bd960590c677d5.html?re-view, 2016年2月19日访问。

developmental and environmental policies (improving environmental sustainability and agriculture).<sup>®</sup>

原译把"整理"译为improve,失之宽泛,可以改为develop, consolidate, and rehabilitate rural land。如果担心consolidate与中文的"整理"不完全吻合,可以换用一个日常用词,如 rearrange。

翻译不能过度或任意阐释,尤其是翻译政府文件。有人译为develop vacant land, consolidate arable land and restore deteriorated land就毫无根据。

全句翻译:见下例"全句翻译"。

## 3.20 旱涝保收高标准基本农田

原译: basic farmland that meets high drought and flood resistance standards

全句: 见"3.18灌区配套改造"。

对"基本"的翻译, basic的意思似乎不够明确。既然"基本"的意思是"不可或缺",可以仿照"基本药物"(essential medicines)的译法,将其译为essential farmland。

drought and flood resistance 也有不妥,BBC网站上有一句话: Flood-resistant rice also has drought-proof trait. <sup>②</sup>意思是稻田淹几天旱几天都不怕,旱涝保收。不是说农田本身可以随便淹、随便旱,而是说涝时可排水,旱时可灌溉。所以"旱涝保收农田"可译为land protected from floods and droughts。整个短语可以译为: high standard, essential farmlands protected from floods and droughts。

有同学借用美国的说法,把基本农田译为prime farmland,但该词的意思是"良田":

Prime farmland is a designation assigned by U.S. Department of Agriculture defining land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is also available for these land uses.<sup>®</sup>

它与"基本农田"的含义不一致,"基本农田"是不能挪作他用的田地。

## 全句翻译:

原译: We will build and upgrade water-saving facilities in irrigated areas and build more small water conservancy projects, and vigorously develop water-efficient agriculture. We will intensify efforts to develop, improve, and reclaim rural land and develop on a large scale basic farmland that meets high drought and flood resistance standards.

改译: We will upgrade water-efficiency facilities and build small-scale irrigation and drainage

① https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land consolidation, 2016年2月19日访问。

② http://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-12636902, 2016年2月19日访问。

③ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime farmland, 2016年2月19日访问。

systems in irrigated areas. We will vigorously develop water-efficient agriculture. We will intensify efforts in land development, rearrangement and rehabilitation, and develop on a large scale high standard, essential farmlands protected from floods and droughts.

## 3.21 山洪地质灾害综合防治

原译: take comprehensive measures to prevent and mitigate geological disasters caused by mountain torrents

全句: 加快中小河流治理、小型水库除险加固和山洪地质灾害综合防治。

mountain torrents用引号引起来在谷歌上也查得到该说法,但是使用频率不高。关于"山洪"更多的译法是flash floods。

理解这个词条的关键,是判断"山洪"与"地质灾害"是并列关系还是修饰关系。根据调查可知,地质灾害包括崩塌、滑坡、泥石流、地裂缝、水土流失、土地沙漠化及沼泽化、土壤盐碱化,以及地震、火山、地热害等。根据《国务院关于切实加强中小河流治理和山洪地质灾害防治的若干意见》,"山洪地质灾害"应当理解为山洪引发的地质灾害。因此原译是正确的。

#### 全句翻译:

原译: We will take speedy steps to harness small- and medium-sized rivers, reinforce small aging reservoirs, and take comprehensive measures to prevent and mitigate geological disasters caused by mountain torrents.

改译: We will take speedy steps to harness small- and medium-sized rivers, reinforce small dams, and take comprehensive measures to prevent and mitigate geological disasters caused by <u>flash</u> floods.

## 3.22 土地确权登记颁证

原译: determine, register and certify land ownership

全句: 坚持农村基本经营制度<sup>①</sup>不动摇, 要认真搞好上地确权登记颁证。

"土地所有权、土地使用权和他项权利的确认、确定,简称土地确权。" <sup>②</sup>所以,这里的"权",不仅是指所有权。应该把ownership改成rights。有学生译为determine, register and certify the right to use land,同样有失偏颇。

#### 全句翻译:

原译: We will uphold the basic rural operation system. We will work diligently to determine,

① 关于坚持和完善农村基本经营制度、会议指出、坚持党的农村政策、首要的就是坚持农村基本经营制度。坚持农村上地农民集体所有、这是坚持农村基本经营制度的"魂" 坚持家庭经营基础性地位、农村集体上地应该由作为集体经济组织成员的农民家庭承包、其他任何主体都不能取代农民家庭的上地承包地位、不论承包经营权如何流转、集体上地承包权都属于农民家庭。http://news.xinhuanet.com/politics/2013-12/24/c 118693228.htm2016年2月19日访问。

② http://baike.baidu.com/view/8172916.htm, 2016年2月19日访问。

register, and certify land ownership.

改译: We will uphold the fundamental rural operation system and work diligently to determine, register, and certify land <u>rights</u>.

## 3.23 农村集体土地征收补偿条例

原译: regulations concerning compensation for the expropriation of rural collective land

全句: 制定出台农村集体土地征收补偿条例。

原译正确。"土地征收"是指国家为了公共利益需要,依照法律规定的程序和权限将农民集体所有的土地转化为国有土地,并依法给予被征地的农村集体经济组织和被征地农民合理补偿和妥善安置的法律行为。"据调查,"土地征收"的确可以用expropriation,但不同国家,甚至一个国家的不同州,会有不同的说法,有的叫appropriation,有的叫 compulsory purchase,等等,如:

Eminent domain (United States, the Philippines), compulsory purchase (United Kingdom, New Zealand, Ireland), resumption (Hong Kong), resumption/compulsory acquisition (Australia), or expropriation (South Africa, Canada, Brazil) is the power of a state or a national government to take private property for public use. However, it can be legislatively delegated by the state to municipalities, government subdivisions, or even to private persons or corporations, when they are authorized to exercise the functions of public character.<sup>②</sup>

还有的地方叫condemnation, 征地者是condemnor, 被征地者condemnee。

有同学译为Regulations on Expropriation of and Compensation for Buildings on State-Owned Land,这是另一部法律,叫做《国有土地上房屋征收与补偿条例》。

## 全句翻译:

原译: We formulate and promulgate <u>regulations concerning compensation</u> for the expropriation of rural collective land.

改译:不变。

## 3.24 上地承包经营权、宅基地使用权、集体收益分配权

原译: rights to the land they contract to work on, to the land on which their houses sit, and to proceeds from collective undertakings

**全句**: <u>土地承包经营权</u>、<u>宅基地使用权</u>、<u>集体收益分配权</u>是法律赋予农民的财产权利,任何人都不能侵犯。

① http://baike.baidu.com/view/809924.htm, 2016年2月19日访问。

② https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eminent domain, 2016年2月19日访问。

原译意思基本正确,但语言表述有些啰嗦。根据调查核实,可以将之改为rights to operate contracted land, to use residential lots, and to receive a share of collective revenue。

"土地承包经营权"是指"土地承包经营户在其承包期限内依法对集体所有的土地享有占有、经营、使用和收益的权利。"<sup>①</sup>所以判断"承包"和"经营"不是并列关系,而是偏正关系。

"宅基地使用权"是指"农村集体经济组织的成员依法享有的在农民集体所有的土地上建造个人住宅的权利。"<sup>②</sup>"宅基地"也有相应说法:

The City sells single-family residential lots to individuals who are purchasing a lot for the construction of their own personal, principal residence; and who have not purchased a lot directly from the City in the last three years.<sup>®</sup>

原译里的collective undertakings按字面意思理解是集体事业,如集体企业等。但考虑到集体不一定有undertaking,比如征地补偿金是被动所得,不需要集体做什么,因此将集体收益改译为collective revenue也许更合适。

有同学译为farmers' rights to manage contracted land, use homestead, and get proceeds from collective undertakings。其中的homestead意思不限于宅基地,还包括基地上所建的房屋和周围的土地。

#### 全句翻译:

原译: Farmers' rights to the land they contract to work on, to the land on which their houses sit, and to proceeds from collective undertakings are property rights conferred by law, and these rights must not be violated by anyone.

改译: The rights to operate contracted land, to use residential housing lots, and to receive a share of collective revenue are property rights enjoyed by farmers under the law and shall be protected from any infringements.

## 3.25 智能电网

原译: smart power grids

全句:加强用能管理,发展智能电网和分布式能源,实施<u>节能发电调度、合同能源管理</u>。、政府节能采购等行之有效的管理方式。

大家基本都可以查到地道说法,即smart grids,不必说power。维基百科有专门词条:

① http://baike.baidu.com/view/228384.htm, 2016年2月19日访问。

② http://baike.baidu.com/view/228409.htm, 2016年2月19日访问。

③ https://www.saskatoon.ca/business-development/land-development/residential-lots, 2016年2月19日访问。

④ 原译这两处理解错误。大家可调查原文意思。

A smart grid is an electrical grid which includes a variety of operational and energy measures including smart meters, smart appliances, renewable energy resources, and energy efficiency resources. Electronic power conditioning and control of the production and distribution of electricity are important aspects of the smart grid.<sup>®</sup>

## 全句翻译:

原译: We will tighten supervision of energy use, develop <u>smart power grids</u> and ensure the <u>proper distribution of energy supplies</u>, and implement effective administrative practices such as <u>efficient electricity generation and distribution</u>, energy performance contracting, and government procurement of energy-efficient goods and services.

改译: We will tighten regulation of energy usage, develop <u>smart grids</u>, implement <u>Distributed</u> <u>Energy Resources</u>, and execute effective management measures such as <u>efficiency-based power</u> <u>generation and scheduling</u>, energy performance contracting and government procurement of energy-efficient goods and services.

改译也纠正了其他译法。

① https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smart grid, 2016年2月19日访问。

# 第 (4) 讲 以宏观思维解决微观问题

本次练习是目录的翻译(原文作者方是湖南如联),目的是培养大家的宏观思维能力。目录是一本书的抽象概括,要想准确理解这些抽象的语言,必须阅读正文的具体内容。否则,理解可能出现偏差,翻译也不可能正确。今后如果大家翻译内容摘要或目录,一定要索取全文或全书。下面与大家分析一下批改原译时发现的问题。

例○1

口原文

## 预防和制止家庭暴力的探索与实践 目 录

#### 求索篇

——立法先行

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#### 一、深入调查研究

- (一)"家庭暴力"渐入视野
- (二)家暴调查报告引发深思

#### □讲解

首先看一下标题"预防和制止家庭暴力的探索与实践"。中文标题经常用"×××的探索和实践",这很难翻译。"探索"要不要翻译成explorations?我经过反复查询,发现英文标题很少用这个词。那翻译成什么合适?我们看到书的内容分为"求索篇""行动篇""思考篇""个案篇""实践篇"。所以书的内容确实包含了探索与实践。explorations和practices这两个词我们似乎不得不用。但用了会出现新的麻烦,那就是这两个词跟什么介词。与这两个词搭配的介词不同,不能都用of。正确的搭配是 Explorations in and Practices on the Prevention and Control of Domestic Violence。但这样说显得过于冗长。后来想到用冒号可以解决这个问题,即Prevention and Control of Domestic Violence: Explorations and Practices。这样介词就省略了。

这是一个解决办法。当然还有别的译法,但要注意译文不要偏离原文太远。如果偏离太远,再翻译回来的时候就会很困难。我们尽量按照原文来翻译,除非不得不去改造。有时候出

于某种目的,也需要改造题目,如给外国电影另起一个名字,这是为了宣传。但是对于正式文件,需要一板一眼地翻译。

"目录"用contents、table of contents都可以。"求索篇",只需要用exploration或者 explorations, "篇"没有必要翻译出来。"立法先行",可以说legislation leads the way或者 legislation first。"深入调查研究"是指"湖南省妇联组织全省各级妇联系统通过接待来信来 访、入户调查、座谈讨论、发放问卷等形式,对各市州、部分县区的家庭暴力情况进行了一次较大规模的调查"(见正文),撰写了调查报告,建议地方反家暴立法,可以简单译为 investigations, "深入"可以不译。是否深入大家看完正文就知道了。但译出来也无妨。

中文有很多重复或同义反复的情况,译文可以简化。比如"调查"和"研究"意思很接近,如果放在这里只是一个笼统说法,这时译文可以只取其一。如果正文显示investigation和study是两项活动,则两者都需要翻译出来。汉语强调节奏,有时为了节奏会添加一些修饰语或同义反复,翻译成英文时就没有必要译出,冗长的译文会削弱表达效果。

有些同学做得很认真,在通读了章节内容之后另起了一个标题。这样做可以,只要新的标题确实反映了具体内容。但我的观点是:如果标题的意思清楚具体,我们就按照原文翻译,不必另起炉灶。译文的表达方式可以和原文相同、相近或者完全不同。什么时候可以完全不同?就是直译无法得到理解的时候。

根据正文, "'家庭暴力'渐入视野"这个标题的意思是, 家庭暴力是从西方引入的观念, 大家以前都不知道(光知道可以"打老婆"), 现在通过宣传, 人们逐渐认识到"打老婆"是"家庭暴力"。所以, 英文可以说domestic violence recognized, domestic violence enters public view或者是growing awareness of domestic violence等。

"家庭暴力"这个概念反复出现,没有必要每次都翻译出来。这本书的标题就是domestic violence,这里如果用growing awareness,肯定指的是domestic violence。有的同学很注意这个问题,每个标题都译得非常简洁,但有时已经简洁到无法理解的程度;但是有些同学非常啰嗦,每一个字都翻译出来,这就是没有全局观念,没有做到act local, think global。

"家暴调查报告引发深思",有同学将其译为thought-provoking domestic violence report, 这里的domestic violence同样可以省掉,还可以说a revealing report等。

以下列举个别同学的译文,并予以点评和修改,然后提供参考译文。为便于阅读,译文点评和修改说明以批注形式呈现。

#### □ 学生译文举例

## Exploration and practice of preventing and stopping domestic violence<sup>1</sup> Table of Contents

**Exploration** 

----<sup>2</sup>Legislation First

- 1. 介词问题;标题中的实词需要词 首大写(较低级别的标题,可以 只用开头大写)。
- 2. 英文破折号可用两个连字符(-) 表示。输入方法:在两个相邻的 单词之间连续输入两个连字符 (确保前后均无空格),然后把 鼠标移到第二个单词之后(无空

## 1. In-depth investigation

- (1) Domestic<sup>3</sup> violence looms large<sup>i</sup>
- (2) Thought-evoking investigation<sup>4</sup> reports of domestic violence<sup>5</sup>
- 格),按空格键,两个连字符会自动生成一个破折号。但此处按照英文习惯,应把破折号改为冒号。关于破折号及类似符号的用法,见https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dash
- 3. 右括号后面有空格。后面不再指 出。成对出现的标点,空格在标 点的外侧;单独出现的标点, 律在标点右侧。
- 4. 上一级标题已经用了investigation, 此处省略意思不变。
- 5. 同上道理,可省。简洁性审查应 当成为一项专门的检查项目。只 要省略后意思不变的,都可以省 略。of也不对。

## □ 学生译文修改

# Prevention and Control of Domestic Violence: Explorations and Practices Table of Contents

#### **Explorations**

-Legislation First

#### 1. In-depth investigation

- (1) Growing Awareness
- (2) Thought-evoking Reports

### □ 参考译文

# Prevention and Control of Domestic Violence: Explorations and Practices Table of Contents

#### **Exploration: Legislation Leads the Way**

- 1. Investigations
  - (1) Domestic violence enters public view
  - (2) Report provokes thought

#### ☑ 要点提示

- 1. 关注介词搭配。
- 2. 注意标题的简洁性; 原文反复出现的词语可酌情删减。
- 3. 尽量贴近原文翻译,不得已时再另起炉灶。
- 4. 以文内具体内容解读标题含义。

## 例 『2

## □原文

## 二、注重个案维权

- (一)提高反家暴调处能力
- (二)查处家暴大案要案
- (三)为受暴妇女提供法律帮助

## □讲解

"注重个案维权"是什么意思?有人用typical cases,有人用individual cases,哪个对?还是都不对?还是需要根据内容另起标题?这份报告是妇联的同志写的(Who is talking?),妇联的一项工作是替个案维权,另一项工作是通过媒体倡导反家暴的理念。个案维权是相对于后者的小规模维权。因此"个案"是有意义的,但是不能翻译成typical cases,而是individual cases,即advocacy through individual cases。所以一定要结合上下文来判断标题的含义。知道一个概念的相对概念,才能准确翻译。

"提高反家暴调处能力"我建议使用capacity building这一个词组就够了。"调处"的"调"是"调解"(mediation),但是反家暴只靠"调"是不行的,还必须有"处"。从正文来看,需协助其他部门处理、处罚(sanction)(因为妇联没有处罚权)。但即使理解了,也没有必要把两个词都写出来。为了简洁, capacity building就行了。

"为受暴妇女提供法律援助",用legal aid就行了,不要说provide (legal aid);要说也是providing,不是provide。legal aid已经包含有provide的意思了,标题一定要非常简洁。大家可以留心观察英文图书的目录,比照英文目录的特点来做翻译。

## □ 学生译文举例

## 2. Highlight<sup>ii</sup> rights protection in individual cases

- (1) Improve<sup>2</sup> mediation<sup>iii</sup> capacity of<sup>3</sup> domestic violence cases
- (2) Combating Barbarous Crimes in Domestic Violence
- (3) Provide anti-domestic violence legal aid<sup>5</sup>

## □ 学生译文修改

- 2. Rights Protection through Individual Cases
- (1) Improving Capacity
- (2) Prosecuting Major Cases
- (3) Providing<sup>1</sup> Legal Aid

- 1. 可改为through。通过个案维权和通过立法维权是不同方式,所以用表示方式的介词。
- 2. 如果非要用动词,则使用动名词形式,除非是祈使句。
- 3. 介词不对 可以说improving capacity for mediating DV cases。
- 4. 可省略。
- 5. 前置定语过长。anti-domestic violence可省。

1. 注意三个短语的结构 ·致(动词 形态—致)。

## □ 参考译文

## 2. Case-Based Advocacy

- (1) Capacity building
- (2) Responding to high profile cases
- (3) Legal aid

## □ 要点提示

- 1. 标题当中动词开头的要用动名词(除非是祈使句)。
- 2. 省略明显的重复或者从上下文可以推断出的信息。
- 3. 从宏观视角(知道作者是谁、为什么写作)解决微观用词问题。



## □ 原文

## 三、加强舆论引导

- (一) 典型案件重点宣传
- (二)引导社会舆论导向
- (三)开展全民大讨论

#### □讲解

"加强舆论引导",可以说informing the public(向公众提供信息),此外,尽管有中国特色,也可以说guiding public opinion。"典型案件重点宣传",publicizing typical/representative cases, "重点"不必翻译。"开展全民大讨论",organizing public debates。

## □ 学生译文举例

- 3. Strengthen the guidance of public opinion
- (1) Propaganda of typical cases
- (2) Lead public opinion<sup>v</sup>
- (3) Carry out general discussion<sup>2</sup>

#### □学生译文修改

- 3. Guiding public opinion
- (1) Publicizing typical cases
- (2) Shaping public opinion

- 1. 用动词原形是祈使句, 意思是"请加强舆论引导!"
- 2. 一般性讨论?意思不明确。

(3) Generating<sup>1</sup> public debates

## □ 参考译文

- 3. Informing the Public<sup>1</sup>
  - (1) Publicizing representative cases
  - (2) Shaping public opinion
  - (3) Organizing public debates
- □ 要点提示
- 1. 英文要简洁。
- 2. 不用propaganda。
- 3. 注意动词形态。

例(

## □原文

## 四、出台首部《决议》

- (一)长沙市反家暴文件问世
- (二) 立法工作进程加快
- (三)全国第一部反家暴地方立法出台

#### □讲解

"出台首部《决议》",根据正文内容,可以说first local legislation。这里的《决议》是首部地方性反家暴立法,这个标题旨在说明我们有全国第一部地方性(省级)反家暴立法,因此我们很自豪。所以翻译成first local legislation。如果说first resolution on domestic violence,那么对于读者来说,只知道这是一个resolution,不知道有何特别。所以我们可以把它转化为first local legislation,以展示作者意图。

从下面三个小标题,可以看到地方立法出台的时间脉络:长沙市首先出台"反家暴文件",然后加快立法进程,最后通过(省级)地方立法。按此逻辑,三个小标题可以分别译为starting with a municipal-level document、accelerating the process、the first provincial level legislation in China,以体现层层推进的逻辑。

译者看一个标题,不要光看字面,还要看它的意图以及在整个目录和文章中的作用,从而合理安排译文,再现原文的思想脉络。这里甚至"长沙"都不用翻译,因为对于英文读者来说,"长沙"是没有意义的。

1. 用哪个动词,可以在搭配词典查 询或在谷歌中用通配符(\*)查 找。

1. 也可以说Raising Public Awareness。

#### □ 学生译文举例

- 4. Promulgate the first "Resolution"
- (1)The first anti-domestic violence document of Hunan Province<sup>1</sup> published<sup>vi</sup>
- (2)Legislation expedited<sup>vii</sup>
- (3) The first local anti-domestic violence law published

1. 译者把原文转化为"湖南第一",体现了一定的宏观思维能力。但其实是全国第一

## □ 学生译文修改

## 4. The Nation's First Local Legislation

- (1) First document published in Changsha City
- (2) Local legislation on fast track
- (3) First provincial legislation published

## □ 参考译文

## 4. First Local Legislation

- (1) Starting with a municipal-level document
- (2) Accelerating the process
- (3) The first provincial level legislation in China

#### □ 要点提示

- 1. 抓住作者的意图,灵活再现作者意图。
- 2. 再现原文思想脉络。
- 3. 省略对于英文读者没有意义的信息。

## □ 原文

## 行动篇

——多方合作

## 一、推进中落实

- (一)决策层强力推进
- I、执法检查促法规落实
- 2、综治考评建刚性指标

- 3、参政议政倾听妇女心声
- (二)职能部门积极行动
- 1、人身保护令成效明显
- 2、公安投诉网络干预有力
- 3、律师援助及时有效

#### □讲解

"多方合作",根据正文,译为inter-agency cooperation。"推进中落实",字面意思是一方面推进,一方面落实。"推进"和"落实"在下文有解释。因此这里根据小标题和正文内容,重新拟定了一个标题leadership and actions。小标题"决策层强力推进"就是leadership,"职能部门积极行动",就是actions。

"决策层强力推进",可以说push from the top, 也可以转化为"领导有决心"; political will/political determination/political commitment at the top。与下面的"职能部门积极行动" (actions on the ground)相呼应。

"执法检查促法规落实",是领导做的事情,所以放在这个标题下。可以说Law enforcement checks improve observation/improve compliance。 "检查"用checks或者inspections 都可以。compliance是合规,现在用得非常多。每个公司都有合规部Compliance Department。 政府也要依法行政(合规),确保政府的行为和作为不与法律冲突,不违反国际条约的义务。

"综合考评建刚性指标",这也是决策层做的事情。光看标题,我们不知道是什么意思。看正文,就是家庭暴力一票否决。区里有家暴,区长就别当了。按字面翻译可能不清晰,因此我就处理成了domestic violence as an indicator in performance evaluation,这样意思就很清楚了。也可以说domestic violence as a veto factor。有同学用rigid indicator,英文没有意义。想到哪个词,不能信手拿来用。要经过检验。应用英英词典查查rigid是什么意思。

"参政议政倾听妇女心声",从正文看,是指妇联参与政协会议,反映妇女心声。"参政议政"是政协的职能之一。政协听取妇联意见,然后把这些意见反映到立法机关。通过正文叙述理清头绪,从而简化为women's voice heard in political process。因为CPPCC(政协)这个英文缩写对外国读者基本上是没有意义的,所以暂时简化为political process,在正文中再详细解释。标题里容纳不了那么多内容,更不能在标题里加脚注。

"职能部门积极行动",从下面的三个小标题来看,"职能部门"包括三个部门: 法院(发人身保护令)、公安(负责接警干预)、律师协会(负责法律援助)。"职能部门"原先翻译成functional departments,可是后来想想,律协不是政府的一部分(尽管法律援助中心设在司法部,属于政府机构)。所以后来就改成actions of the legal community, 这样就可以概括三个小标题。

"人身保护令成效显著": Protection order produces good results或者 Courts issue protection orders。"人身保护令",有不少同学写成了habeas corpus。这是因为没有进行深入的调查。

"人身保护令"在家暴领域一般都用Protection order。Injunction是强制令。Habeas corpus [Habeas corpus (/heɪbiəs 'kɔːrpəs/; Latin for "you [shall] have the body") is a legal action or writ by means of which detainees can seek relief from unlawful imprisonment. 「与家暴无关。"公安投诉网络干预有力":Police intervenes through complaint network。"律师援助及时有效":The bar provides prompt and effective legal aid。这些都是职能部门的行动。我们要从整体看待各个标题,不要只看一行。

## □ 学生译文举例

#### Action

-Multi-party<sup>1</sup> Collaboration<sup>ix</sup>

## 1. Implementation while advancing<sup>2</sup>

- 1,3 Strong drive from the topx
- 1. Promote the implementation of laws and regulations<sup>4</sup> through enforcement inspection
  - 2. Set rigid<sup>5</sup> targets for performance evaluation<sup>xi</sup>
  - 3. Let women voice themselves in administrative discussion xii 6
  - 2. Proactive<sup>7</sup> action from the functional departments
  - 1. Personal protection order works wellxiii
  - 2. Public security alarm network exerts strong intervention
  - 3. Timely and effective legal assistance

- 1. 这个词往往用于条约或合同的缔 约方。此处是指政府各部门,可 用multi-agency。
- 2. 如前所述,这个译法难以理解。
- 3. 三级编号都用1/2/3体系,无法区分
- 4. "法规" 仅指后者。整个标题不 够简洁。
- 5. 用词不当。
- 6. 译者调查了参政议政、但处理方法不当。政协的讨论不是"行政讨论"(这个短语无意义)。
- 7. 这是大家喜欢用的词。但不是所有的"积极"都可以这样翻译。 只有相对于reactive的时候,才可以用这个词: acting in advance to deal with an expected difficulty; anticipatory: proactive steps to prevent terrorism.

## □ 学生译文修改

## Actions

---Multi-agency collaboration

## 1. Top leadership drives implementation

- (1) Strong drive from the top
  - 1) Enforcement inspection for better compliance
  - 2) Domestic violence included in performance evaluation
  - 3) Women's voice heard in political consultation
- (2) Positive actions from functional departments
  - 1) Courts issue protection orders
  - 2) Police intervenes through complaint network
  - 3) Lawyers provide timely and effective legal aid

## □ 参考译文

**Action: Inter-agency Cooperation** 

- 1. Leadership and Actions
  - (1) Political will at the top
    - a) Law enforcement checks improve observation
    - b) Domestic violence as an indicator in performance evaluation
    - c) Women's voices heard in political process
  - (2) Actions of the legal community
    - a) Protection orders
    - b) Effective intervention through the police complaint network
    - c) Prompt and effective legal aid

## Ø 要点提示

- 1. 根据正文理解抽象标题的含义。
- 2. 当直译表达的意思不清楚时可以考虑重新拟定标题。
- 3. 标题要翻译出核心意思。

## M C 6

## □ 原文

#### 二、项目化运行

- (一)国际国内项目成果显著
- 1、联合国加强受暴妇女司法保护项目
- 2、联合国警察处理家庭暴力案件实操规范研究项目
- 3、联合国反家暴多部门合作项目
- 4、中国社科院司法所长调解反家暴培训项目
- 5、中国法学会警察反家暴培训项目
- (二)会议交流影响广泛
- 1、向世界传递声音
- 2、为立法提供参考
- 3、与学者分享经验

#### □讲解

"项目化运行"是指在开展反家暴工作时做了很多项目,通过项目来推动反家暴。上面讲

了个案维权,这里讲通过项目反家暴,下面是推动立法维权。这些是并列的方法,点面结合。可以译为project-based operations。

下面提到联合国的项目。有些同学说这是湖南妇联"拉大旗作虎皮",翻译中省略了。我想如果译者了解这个翻译活动的来龙去脉,就不会轻易省略。这个翻译任务是湖南妇联的一位下部委托我做的。除了目录之外还要翻译本书的摘要。为什么要翻译呢?因为联合国的一位副秘书长要去湖南妇联考察,目录和摘要要给副秘书长看。所以,与联合国的合作一定不能省。这就是所谓以翻译情景决定翻译策略。任何时候都要问:谁让你翻的,干什么用?

这三个项目是国际项目,应该有现成的英文,所以要尽力查找。经过调查,"联合国加强受暴妇女司法保护项目"可以译为UN project on (increasing) judicial protection for female victims in domestic violence。"联合国警察处理家庭暴力案件实操规范研究项目",就是告诉警察在遇到家暴报案时该怎么办,可以译为the UN project on domestic violence police response protocol。"联合国反家暴多部门合作项目":the UN project on inter-department cooperation against domestic violence。这几个项目里面的domestic violence都可以去掉。

"社科院项目": the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences training project for directors of justice offices。司法所指导管理人民调解工作,参与调解疑难、复杂的民间纠纷。而"中国法学会警察反家暴培训项目",培训的对象则是警察,告诉警察如何接警,如何处置家暴案件。很多时候警察以家庭纠纷为由,不予干预。

"向世界传递声音",如果不看正文很难理解是什么意思。看了正文,发现原来是参加国际会议。在国际会议上发言,就是向世界传递声音。可以译为participation in international conferences,也可以按字面翻译为communicating to the world。"为立法提供参考": providing information/references for legislation; "与学者分享经验": sharing experience with academics。

最后,细心的译者会发现,"国际国内项目成果显著"下五个项目的排列顺序,与正文不同。正文中没有把联合国三个项目排在一起。译者可以与作者沟通,商量解决办法。我的猜测是把联合国三个项目放在一起比较规整。既然只翻译目录,作为联合国来访资料,是否与正文一致,似乎并无大碍,因此译者没有调整译文。

#### □ 学生译文举例

## 2. Projectized operation

- 1. Projects show remarkable effects at home and abroad<sup>2</sup>
- 1. Program<sup>3</sup> to strengthen juridical protection of domestic violence victims
- 2. Research project of operation manual of Police dealing with domestic violence cases sponsored by UN
- 3. Multi-sector cooperation program against domestic violence sponsored by UN

- 1. 中文有很多"化",不一定译为 "-ization"。要灵活处理。
- 理解错误。正确意思是国际国内 项目都有成果。国际影响在下个 标题说。
- 3. program是大的项目,里面可能包括很多projects。中文难以区分。 联合国经常把program翻译为"方案""计划""规划",以示区别。
- 4. 一个句子里面介词短语连用尽量 不超过两个,否则不知道谁修饰 谁。这个短语里面有4个介词短 语,而且这些介词用得不一定 对。

- 4. Training program of anti-domestic violence of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
- 5. Anti-domestic violence training program for police by China Law Society
- 2. Extensive impact of meetings and communication
- 1. Deliver voice to the world to
- 2. Provide reference to legislation
- 3. Share experience with scholars

- 5. 介词不一定对。避免两个of短语 连用。
- 6. 理解错误。不是会议带来的影响 广泛,而是通过会议发挥更大影响。
- 7. 以下三个都是祈使句。错误。
- 8. 这位同学在注释中说可以用deliver voice。但仔细看一下来源,人家的搭配不是deliver voice-over(可能是一种产品)。除此之外,整个互联网中几乎再无deliver voice的说法。因此调查研究不能一看到有搭配印证了自己的猜测,就喜出望外。要进一步查看该搭配是否常用、意思是否符合文意。

#### □ 学生译文修改

#### 2. Project-based operation

- (1) Fruitful international and domestic projects
  - 1) UN project on juridical protection of domestic violence victims
  - 2) UN project on an operations manual for police officers dealing with domestic violence cases
  - 3) UN multi-agency cooperation project against domestic violence
  - 4) Chinese Academy of Social Sciences mediation training project for directors of justice offices
  - 5) China Law Society domestic violence training project for police officers
- (2) Impact increased through meetings and communication
  - 1) Communicating to the world
  - 2) Informing the legislature
  - 3) Sharing experience with scholars

#### □ 参考译文

#### 2. Project-Based Operations

- (1) Domestic and international projects
  - a) The UN project on judicial protection for female victims in domestic violence
  - b) The UN project on domestic violence police response protocol<sup>1</sup>
  - c) The UN project on inter-department cooperation against domestic violence
  - d) The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences training project for mediators from judicial bodies and directors of justice offices<sup>2</sup>

- 1. 尽量找到项目本来的英文名称。
- 2. 根据网上资料补充。

- e) China Law Society training project for police officers on combating domestic violence
- (2) Expanding influence through conferences
  - a) Communicating to the world
  - b) Providing references for legislation
  - c) Sharing experience with academics

#### □ 要点提示

- 1. 译者要了解翻译背景,以此决定翻译策略。
- 2. 来自英文的名称要尽力恢复原状。
- 3. 调查研究不能浅尝辄止。
- 4. 发现并确定如何纠正原文的瑕疵。

#### 7

#### □原文

#### 三、实践中创新

- (一)长沙:敢为人先创第一
- 1、源头推动建制度
- 2、资源整合筑网络
- 3、试点先行出成效
- 4、项目支持促发展
- (二) 娄底: 打造反家暴立体格局
- 1、强势宣传转观念
- 2、密切配合创机制
- 3、立足服务搭平台
- (三)湘西:民族地区综合治理
- 1、调查研究推立法
- 2、部门履职抓落实
- 3、个案调处重宣教
- (四) 芙蓉模式: "零家庭暴力社区"
- I、树立先进理念
- 2、实施科学管理
- 3、创设有益载体
- 4、总结成功经验

- (五)荷塘模式: "反家暴三道防线"
- 1、构筑三道防线
- 2、落实三个举措

#### □ 讲解

"实践中创新",从小标题看,讲的是几个地方的创新性做法,不妨翻译为innovative practices。"长沙:敢为人先创第一": Changsha: Daring to make the first move。"源头推动建制度",从正文来看,是先由党政部门发布规章,从制度建设做起,来反家暴,所以不妨译为setting rules first。"资源整合筑网络"是指五个机构牵头建立五个维权网络,不妨译为combining resources and building networks。"试点先行出成效": effective pilot projects。"项目支持促发展",即通过项目促进反家暴工作开展,可以说progress made through project-based activities。为了简洁,只需要翻译核心意思。

"娄底: 打造反家暴立体维权网络": Loudi: Multi-dimensional networks created。"强势宣传转观念": strong publicity to change mindsets。"密切配合创机制",意思不清,正文表达的意思是多部门协调建立长效反家暴机制,可以译为permanent mechanisms created through close coordination。"立足服务搭平台",根据正文,意思是搭建了多个服务于妇女的平台,可以译为platforms built to provide services。

"湘西:民族地区综合治理": Xiangxi: Comprehensive management in minority areas。"调查研究推立法": research conducted to drive legislation。"部门履职抓落实",意思不清,查看正文,是指公检法妇联等机构履行职责,落实规定,可译为Authorities work together to implement Resolution。"个案调处重宣教",是指对正反两方面的案例进行宣传报道,译为using individual cases to raise public awareness。

"芙蓉模式:'零家庭暴力社区'": Furong Model: "A zero-domestic violence community"。 "树立先进理念": fostering progressive ideas。"实施科学管理": scientific management, 动词不一定都需要翻出来。"创设有益载体", 意思不明, 正文说"创设反家庭暴力的教育载体、活动载体和服务载体",可以译为creating community programs,直译为carrier不易让人理解。"总结成功经验": learning from our success。

"荷塘模式:'反家暴三道防线'",这个可以直接翻译为Hetang model: "Three defense lines against domestic violence", "against domestic violence" 也可以省略。"构筑三道防线""落实三个举措"; building "three defense lines"、implementing three measures。

从以上例子可以看出,译者首先要理解文字背后的具体含义,然后把标题翻译为白话文, 再翻译为英文。不要硬译。

#### □ 学生译文举例

- 3. Innovate while practicing<sup>1</sup>
- 1. Changsha pioneers<sup>2</sup>
  - 1. Promote from the top<sup>3</sup>: <sup>4</sup>rules and regulations
  - 2. Build network<sup>5</sup> and integrate resources
  - 3. Pilot programs show effect
  - 4. Project support stimulates development<sup>6</sup>
- 2. Loudi: Built a<sup>7</sup> all-round system<sup>xv</sup> to combat domestic violence
  - 1. Convert minds with intensive propaganda<sup>8</sup>
  - 2. Create mechanism9 with close coordination
  - 3. Built platform based on services 10
- 3. Xiangxi: Comprehensive management in ethnic region<sup>xvi 11</sup>
  - 1. Promote legislation with investigation<sup>12</sup>
  - 2. Ensure enforcement of legal department<sup>13</sup>
  - 3. Publicize investigation<sup>14</sup> of individual cases
- 4. Furong Pattern<sup>15</sup>: "No domestic violence community" 16
  - 1. Set up advanced concepts<sup>17</sup>
  - 2. Scientific management
  - 3. Set up useful carrier<sup>18</sup>
  - 4. Summarize experience of success
- 5. Hetang Pattern: "Three defense line against domestic violence"
  - 1. Built up 19 three defense lines
  - 2. Implement three measures

#### □ 学生译文修改

- 3. Innovations in practice
- (1) Changsha as a pioneer
  - 1) Creating rules as a first step
  - 2) Combining resources and building networks
  - 3) Pilots show effect
  - 4) Projects in support of progress
- (2) Loudi: Building an all-round system against domestic violence
  - 1) Value changed through intensive education

- 1. 按原文结构翻译,不清楚practice 什么。
- 2. 可以改为as a pioneer。作为动词,需要说明pioneers in what。
- 3. 理解: 不是高层, 而是源头(建章立制)。
- 4. 英文中不得出现中文标点。
- 5. 如果看了正文,就知道是很多网络
- 6. 直译意思不清。
- 7. 语法错误要彻底消灭。
- 8. propaganda是贬义词。
- 9. 如果看正文,会发现有很多机制。
- 10. 不是"立足服务"。根据正文, 是提供服务。based on 无意义。
- 11.注释证明了ethnic religion的存在,不是ethnic regions。
- 12. 用调查宣传立法? 意思不通。
- 13.这是不求其解基础上的胡乱翻译。
- 14.目的是教育,不是公布调查结果。
- 15.pattern的意思是规律。只有"模式"作为"规律"解释时,才可以翻译为pattern。
- 16.no的修饰关系不明确。
- 17.动宾搭配不当。
- 18. 尤意义。
- 19.是"积累"的意思。

- 2) Long-term mechanisms created through close coordination
- 3) Platforms built to support women
- (3) Xiangxi: Comprehensive management in minority areas
  - 1) Investigation in support of legislation
  - 2) Authorities active in law enforcement
  - 3) Publicizing individual cases for education
- (4) Furong Model: "Domestic violence free communities"
  - 1) Fostering advanced concepts
  - 2) Scientific management
  - 3) Building platforms
  - 4) Summarizing experience
- (5) Hetang Model: "Three defense lines"
  - 1) Building three defense lines
  - 2) Implementing three measures

#### □ 参考译文

#### 3. Innovative Practices

- (1) Changsha: Daring to Make the First Move
  - a) Setting rules first
  - b) Combining resources and building networks
  - c) Effective pilot projects
  - d) Progress made through project-based activities
- (2) Loudi: Multi-dimensional Networks Created
  - a) Strong publicity to change mindsets
  - b) Permanent mechanisms created through close coordination
  - c) Platforms built to provide services
- (3) Xiangxi: Comprehensive Management in Minority Areas
  - a) Research conducted to drive legislation
  - b) Authorities working together to implement resolution
  - c) Using individual cases to raise public awareness
- (4) Furong Model: "A Zero-domestic Violence Community"
  - a) Fostering progressive ideas
  - b) Scientific management
  - c) Creating community programs
  - d) Learning from our success

- (5) Hetang Model: "Three Defense Lines against Domestic Violence"
  - a) Building "three defense lines"
  - b) Implementing three measures

#### □ 要点提示

- 1. 标题含义不清时,需要阅读正文确定含义,不能望文生义。
- 2. 标题尽量简洁。
- 3. 难以直译的地方,采用"二次翻译"。

#### **河**①6

#### □ 原文

#### 思考篇

——回顾展望

一、从湖南反家暴地方立法看妇联参与公共政策制定策略

湖南省妇联主席 肖百灵

二、关于人身安全保护裁定的思考

最高院应用法院研究所研究员 陈敏

三、人身安全保护裁定适用的回顾与展望

湖南省高级人民法院 邓志伟

#### □讲解

"思考篇——回顾展望": Reflections: Review and Outlook。可以把正标题和副标题合并翻译成一个标题。英文常用冒号,而不是破折号。

文章标题的翻译尽量贴近原文,不做编辑。机构名称,尽量遵从本机构自己的英文翻译。

#### □ 学生译文举例

#### Reflections

-----Retrospect and prospect

1. Women's federation's participation<sup>1</sup> in public policy making in light of local legislation of Hunan province against domestic violence

Chairman of Hunan Women's Federation, 2 Xiao Bailing3

- 1. 两个所有格连用,不符合英语习惯
- 2. 逗号前应无空格。
- 3. 名字在前, 职务单位在后。

- 2. Thoughts about the personal safety protection judgment Institute of applying science of law of Supreme Court researcher, Chenmin<sup>8</sup>
- 3. Retrospect and prospect of the application of personal safety protection judgment

Hunan Higher<sup>10</sup> People's Court Deng Zhiwei

- 4. 更正式的说法是on。
- 5. 可省略。
- 6. 裁定是order。
- 7. 译者做了调查。但没有细心甄别来源。注释中那句话,看起来像是机器翻译。
- 8. 不分姓和名,中文拼音基础差。
- 9. 一个介词能否管前面两个名词?
- 10. 也有文章中用-er形式的, 但正确的泽法是去掉er。

#### □ 学生译文修改

#### Reflections

#### -Looking back to see the future

- -----
- 1. Strategies of Women's Federation to Participate in Public Policy Making in light of Hunan's local legislation against domestic violence, Xiao Bailing, Chairman of Hunan Women's Federation
- 2. Thoughts on Protection Orders, Chen Min, research fellow of China Institute for Applied Jurisprudence
- 3. The Application of Protection Orders: the Past and the Future, Deng Zhiwei, Deputy Director of Research Office<sup>1</sup> of Hunan High People's Court

1.Xiao Bailing, Chairwan of Hunan Womem's Federation

#### □ 参考译文

#### Reflections: Review and Outlook

- 1. Strategies of Women's Federation to Participate in Making Public Policies: The Case of Local Legislation against Domestic Violence in Hunan Province, Xiao Bailing, Chairperson of Hunan Women's Federation
- Thoughts on Protection Orders, Chen Min, research fellow of China Institute for Applied Jurisprudence
- 3. The Application of Protection Orders: A Review and the Outlook, Deng Zhiwei, Deputy Director of Research Office of Hunan High People's Court

#### □ 要点提示

- 1. 消灭机械错误(语法、标点等)。
- 2. 署名的顺序是: 名字、职位、机构。

- 3. 文件名尽量直译。
- 4. 调查研究要严谨认真。

#### 例()

#### □原文

#### 个案篇

#### ——以案释法

案例一: "以暴制暴"获轻判

案例二:"娘家"陪审讨公道

案例三: 部门联动显身手

案例四: 法官也断家务事

案例五: 执法铁拳匡正义

案例六: 仗义维权伸援手

案例七:一纸限令保平安

#### □ 讲解

这些都是具体案例。要根据案件的具体情节来理解标题,必要时重新拟定标题。注意:标题要反映妇联的视角,而不是像新闻报道那样,以"色腥煽"吸引眼球。上届学生有人把"'娘家'陪审讨公道"译为A woman fell into an eight meter pit。虽然有这个情节,但这不是重点,也不是妇联的视角。这个例子前面曾经讲过。

"以暴制暴",可以用resistive violence,就是tit for tat violence。 "娘家"是指妇联,很多女同学不知道自己还有这个"娘家",今后遭受暴力谁替你出气?

"部门联动显身手": Inter-agency cooperation ends chronic violence。"法官也断家务事": Judges do intervene in family affairs,来源于"法官难断家务事",用do表示强调,反其道而行之。"执法铁拳匡正义": justice upheld through strict law enforcement。"一纸限令保平安": A restraining order ensures safety。特别注意简洁。

#### □ 学生译文举例

# Individual Cases ——Illustrate the law with cases Casel: "Tit for tat"\*viii gains light sentence Case2: Women's mothers' home¹ members compose the jury

Case3: Departmental interaction<sup>2</sup> shows effectiveness<sup>3</sup>

Case4: Let4 the judge try the family trouble

Case5: Retrieve justice5 with firm law enforcementxix

Case6: Uphold<sup>6</sup> justice and rights with help

Case7: Personal protection order protects the victim

#### 2. 意思不明确。

- 3. 显示出有效性? 到底有效还是无效?
- 4. 祈使句。本意是法官确实断了家 务事。
- 5. 这个搭配是否见过? 没见过的不用。用写作的方式来翻译。不是 逐字对译。
- 6 祈使句。一般表示命令。

#### □ 学生译文修改

#### **Individual Cases**

#### -Explaining the law through cases

Casel: "Tit for tat" gains light sentence

Case2: Justice done as a woman officer sat as a lay judge<sup>1</sup>

Case3: Inter-agency cooperation helps a woman leave violence

Case4: A judge does intervene in family matters

Case5: Firm law enforcement brings justice

Case6: A helping hand to a battered woman who killed her husband

Case7: A protection order ensures safety

1. 中国的陪审员可以称为lay judge, 不同于英美的陪审员juror。

#### □ 参考译文

#### Cases: Interpreting Law through Cases

- Case 1: Leniency obtained for resistive violence
- Case 2: Fair judgement ensured with women's federation officer sitting as judge
- Case 3: Inter-agency cooperation ends chronic violence
- Case 4: Judges do intervene in family affairs
- Case 5: Compensation awarded to victim of domestic violence<sup>1</sup>
- Case 6: Women's federation sought leniency for battered woman who killed her husband
- Case 7: A restraining order ensures safety

#### ☑ 要点提示

- 1. 专业术语要准确。
- 2. 重新拟定标题时要符合原文思想内容。
- 3. 重新拟定标题时注意不偏离作者视角。

1. 根据内容另拟标题。



#### □原文

#### 文献篇

——成果结晶

#### 一、法律法规

- 1. 中共长沙市委办公厅、长沙市人民政府办公厅《关于预防和制止家庭暴力的若干规定》(长办发〔1996〕3号)
- 2. 湖南省公安厅、湖南省妇女联合会关于贯彻《湖南省人民代表大会常务委员会关于预防和制止家庭暴力的决议》的意见(湘公发〔2000〕8号)

#### 二、重要报告

- 1. 贯彻落实《决议》 遏制家庭暴力——《湖南省预防和制止家庭暴力的决议》颁布实施一周年情况调查(湖南省人大内司委、湖南省妇联)(2001年6月)
- 2. 关于《湖南省人民代表大会常务委员会关于预防和制止家庭暴力的决议》执法调研的报告(湖南省人大内司委、湖南省妇联)(2003年12月)

后记

#### □讲解

"长办发""湘公发"等文号,用拼音即可。如果翻译出来会很长,不像编号。用中文或英文首字母缩写,无法回译。所以用拼音是最保险的办法: Changbanfa [1996] No.3。不用CBF (1996) No.3或别的缩写。Changbanfa也可以分开写Chang Ban Fa。方括号也可改为圆括号。一篇文章之内做到一致即可。

文件名的翻译,如前所述,可调整结构,按字面翻译,以便于回译。尽管如此,也要照顾 英文的通顺简洁。

"后记"有人翻译成epilogue。它的意思是一本书写完了最后的一个交代,比如一本小说写完了,20年后这些人的去向分别如何:

a speech or piece of text which is added to the end of a play or book, often giving a short statement about what happens to the characters after the play or book finishes\*\*

postscript多用于信函结束后的补充("又及"):

A postscript is something written at the end of a letter after you have signed your name. You usually write "PS" in front of it.

A brief, hand-written postscript lay beneath his signature.

## 汉英翻泽译·注·评

#### 2 [N-COUNT] oft N to n

A postscript is an addition to a finished story, account, or statement, which gives further information.

I should like to add a postscript to your obituary for John Cage.xxi

afterword相对于"前言" (foreword):

An afterword is a short essay at the end of a book, usually written by the author.

The foreword to a book is an introduction by the author or by someone else. xxii

用哪个词,如不敢确定,先查查英英词典。

#### □ 学生译文举例

#### **Documents**

## I<sup>2</sup> Laws and Regulations<sup>3</sup>

- 1. Regulations on Preventing and Curbing\*xiv Domestic Violence of the General Offices of Changsha Municipal Party Committee and Changsha Municipal People's Government\*xiv (No.3 [1996]4, authorized by the General Offices of Changsha Municipal Party Committee and People's Government)\*xivi
- 2. Opinion of Hunan Provincial Bureau of Public Security and Hunan Provincial Women's Federation on the Implementation of Decision on Preventing and Curbing Domestic Violence of the Standing Committee of Changsha<sup>5</sup> Provincial People's Congress<sup>6</sup> (No.8(2000), issued by Hunan Provincial Bureau of Public Security)

#### **III Important Reports**

- 1. Curbing Domestic Violence by Carrying out<sup>7</sup> the Decision

  ----<sup>8</sup>A Survey Marking the 1st Anniversary of the
  Adoption of Hunan Provincial Decision on Preventing
  and Curbing Domestic Violence (June, 2001, <sup>9</sup> released
  by Hunan Provincial Committee for Internal and Judicial
  Affairs\*\*xxvii 10 and Hunan Provincial Women's Federation)
- 2. Investigation Report on the Enforcement of Decision of

- 1. 破折号错误。
- 2. 编号后面需要加圆点。
- 3. 原文虽然说"法律法规"(laws and regulations),但列举的文 件(包括未翻译部分)都是"地 方性法规" (local regulations) 或"地方政府规章"(local government rules)。地方性法 规,是地方立法机关制定或认可 的,其效力不能及于全国,而只 能在地方区域内发生法律效力的 规范性法律文件。地方政府规 章。是省、白治区、直辖市和设 区的市、自治州的人民政府, 根 据法律、行政法规和本省、自治 区、直辖市的地方性法规制定 的。只有全国人大及其常委会才 有权制定法律。为准确起见,可 以译为local rules and regulations。
- 4. 这个方括号是在中文输入状态下 输入的中文方括号,是全角。应 改为英文中括号。
- 5. 应为Hunan。
- 6. 置于decision之后,修饰关系更为明确。
- 7. 力度不够。Through enforcement of-
- 8. 用冒号。
- 9. 时间应该后置。月份和年之间无 逗号。
- 10.据查,内司委,全称是内务司法 委员会,是人民代表大会的专 门委员会。译文没有译出"人 大"。看来译者没有仔细阅读原 文。

the Standing Committee of Hunan Provincial People's Congress on Preventing and Curbing Domestic Violence (December, 2003, released by Hunan Provincial Committee for Internal and Judicial Affairs and Hunan Provincial Working Committee for Children and Women)

11.用词不当。

- - -

Epilogue<sup>11</sup>

□ 学生译文修改

**Documents** 

-Fruitful outcome

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#### 1. Local Rules and Regulations

- (1) Provisions on Preventing and Curbing Domestic Violence, issued by the General Offices of Changsha Municipal Party Committee and Changsha Municipal People's Government (Changbanfa [1996] No. 3)
- (2) Opinion on the Implementation of the Resolution of the Standing Committee of Hunan Provincial People's Congress on Preventing and Curbing Domestic Violence, issued by Hunan Provincial Bureau of Public Security and Hunan Provincial Women's Federation (Xianggongfa [2000] No. 8)

#### 2. Important Reports

- (1) Curbing Domestic Violence through Enforcement of the Resolution: A Survey Marking the 1st Anniversary of the Adoption of The Resolution on Preventing and Curbing Domestic Violence (Hunan Provincial People's Congress Committee for Internal and Judicial Affairs and Hunan Provincial Women's Federation, June 2001)
- (2) Investigation Report on the Enforcement of the Resolution of the Standing Committee of Hunan Provincial People's Congress on Preventing and Curbing Domestic Violence (Hunan Provincial People's Congress Committee for Internal and Judicial Affairs and Hunan Provincial Women's Federation, December 2003)

#### Afterword

#### □ 参考译文

#### **Documents: Best of Our Achievements**

#### 1. Local legislation<sup>1</sup>

- (1) "Provisions on Preventing and Controlling Domestic Violence", issued by CPC Changsha Municipal Party Committee Office and Changsha Municipal Government Office (Chang Ban Fa [1996] No. 3)
- (2) Opinions on Implementation of the "Resolution of the Standing Committee of Hunan People's Congress on Preventing and Controlling Domestic Violence", issued by Hunan Provincial Public Security Bureau and Hunan Women's Federation (Xiang Gong Fa [2000] No. 8)

#### 2. Important Reports

- (1) Implementing the "Resolution" to Curb Domestic Violence: Investigation on the One-Year Enforcement of "The Resolution on Preventing and Controlling Domestic Violence" (Committee for Internal and Judicial Affairs of Hunan People's Congress and Hunan Women's Federation, June 2001)
- (2) A Report on the Enforcement of the "Resolution of the Standing Committee of Hunan People's Congress on Preventing and Controlling Domestic Violence" (Committee for Internal and Judicial Affairs of Hunan People's Congress and Hunan Women's Federation, December 2003)

#### Afterword

#### □ 要点提示

- 1. 同义词要查清楚,注意用词的准确性。
- 2. 文号直接用拼音全拼。

**尾注**(尾注为学生译文中的注释,是学生做作业的过程中查找的资料和论证,观点不一定正确。列出来,是为了展示作业过程。)

i. 原文是"渐入视野",可以翻译成emerge。但是作为标题显得过于平淡, looms large和原文在 意象上对应,在意思上对等,可以采用。

1. 法规、规章可以称为广义的立 法。

- Cliché to be of great importance, especially when referring to an upcoming problem, danger, or threat. The exams were looming large on the horizon. Eviction was looming large when the tenants could not pay their rent. (http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/loom+large)
- ii. 原文是"注重",含义比较模糊,使用emphasize、attach importance to都显得和原文意思不一致。这里的"注重"我理解为强调、重视的意思,故翻译成highlight。
- iii. 原文是"调处",其含义为: 1. mediate:调停、调处争端,通过调处达到双方都满意; 2. arbitrate:对争端进行仲裁,政治领袖认为自己能对科学争论进行调处。(http://baike.baidu.com/view/708944.htm?fr=aladdin)
- iv. 原文为"查处大案要案",标题下的内容讲了很多典型案例,说它们典型是因为家暴手段极其残忍,社会影响极其恶劣,用typical cases表达不出这些内涵,因此直接用barbarous crimes表示。
- v. 原文为"引导社会舆论导向",引导的其实就是方向,后面的"导向"在表意的角度上来看是重复冗余的,故省略。
- vi. 原文为"问世",使用了修辞手段,讲的是文件的发布,自然就可以使用published。
- vii. 原文为"立法工作进程加快"。"立法工作"在英文中就是legislation,翻译成legislation work 含义不变,但是显得啰嗦。"进程加快"就是加快的意思,故使用expedite。
- viii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habeas\_corpus\_in\_the\_United\_States, 2016年2月19日访问。
- ix. 原文为"多方合作"。在这里的合作,不是指合作做一份事业或者任务,而更多的是指"协作"以解决家暴问题,故采用collaboration而不是cooperation。
- x. 原文为"决策层强力推进"。决策层字面上可以翻译成decision-making level。 但是这样做太贴字面,原文的意思就是从上而下地推进,故翻译成top。
- xi. 原文为"综治考评建刚性指标"。"综治考评"的解释过于冗长和复杂,这里采取简化的方式,根据上文也就是对于法律法规的执行效果进行评价。
- xii. 原文为"参政议政倾听妇女心声"。参政议政的定义为:参政议政——是人民政协三大主要职能之一,参政议政是各民主党派、无党派民主人上和其他爱国人上参与国家政治生活的泛称。各民主党派、无党派民主人上和爱国人上参政议政主要体现在:参加国家政权,并在各级权力机关、政府和司法机关、人民政协担任领导职务;参与国家大政方针的协商和决策;参与国家事务的管理;参与对国家方针、政策、法律、法令执行情况的检查和监督。(http://baike.baidu.com/view/635347.htm?fr=aladdin)

翻译为: participate in the administration and discussion of state affairs 用在此处标题翻译显然有点头重脚轻,让人摸不着头脑,因此根据含义弱化处理,翻译成administrative discussion。

xiii. "人身保护令"翻译成personal protection order是有平行文本的:

A personal protection order (PPO) is a court order to stop threats or violence against you. A PPO can help protect you from someone who is threatening, hurting or harassing you. You can get a PPO if you have a reasonable fear for your personal liberty or safety. (http://michiganlegalhelp.org/self-help-

tools/protection-from-abuse/overview-personal-protection-orders)

xiv. 原文为"传递声音",译为deliver voice, 存在平行文本:

Why I Deliver Voice Overs Fast

I have a saying I live by in my business. Happy clients are repeat clients. Roughly 85–90% of my clients, for the record, are repeat clients. (http://marcscottvoiceover.com/why-i-deliver-voice-overs-fast/)

xv. 原文为"立体格局",这里不能按字面翻译,因为翻译过来在英文中不存在。所谓"立体格局",也就是全方位的、完善的格局、体系。故有译文all-round system。

xvi. 原文为"民族地区",译为ethnic religion是可以的:

Ethnic religion may include officially sanctioned and organized civil religions with an organized clergy, but they are characterized in that adherents generally are defined by their ethnicity, and conversion essentially equates to cultural assimilation to the people in question. Contrasted to this are imperial cults that are defined by political influence detached from ethnicity. A partly overlapping concept is that of folk religion referring to ethnic or regional religious customs under the umbrella of an institutionalized religion (e.g. folk Christianity). Adherents of an ethnic religion may constitute an ethnoreligious group. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethnic\_religion)

xvii. 原文为"应用法学", 翻译为applying science of law:

Besides all kinds of reasons, it has something to do with that the applying science of law doesn't pay attention to the realistic life in China. (http://www.dictall.com/indu/269/2680485478C.htm)

xviii. 原文为"以暴制暴",可以直接翻译,但是考虑到tit for tat这一表达在格式上与原文相似,意思也基本对应,故采用。tit for tat 的定义为:

Tit for tat is an English saying meaning "equivalent retaliation". It is also a highly effective strategy in game theory for the iterated prisoner's dilemma. The strategy was first introduced by Anatol Rapoport in Robert Axelrod's two tournaments, held around 1980. Notably, it was (on both occasions) both the simplest strategy and the most successful in direct competition. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tit\_for\_tat)

- xix. 原文为"执法铁拳",也就是严格的法律执行的意思,故翻译为 firm law enforcement。
- xx. http://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/epilogue, 2016年2月19日。
- xxi. http://www.collmsdictionary.com/dictionary/english-cobuild-learners/postscript, 2016年2月19日。
- xxii. http://www.collunsdictionary.com/dictionary/english-cobuild-learners/afterword, 2016年2月19日。
- xxiii. 结合原文可知,此部分所讲的主要是在反家暴方面取得的法律法规、学术报告等成果,故在译文中分别用legal, academic来概括。
- xxiv. 在Google中输入"制止\*domestic violence",搜索到prevention and control of domestic violence,以及curb domestic violence;在Google中分别查找两种搭配,发现control的搜索结果有87,100,000条,而curb的搜索结果有4,080,000条,但是前者搜索结果与domestic violence

的直接搭配不如后者多,而且搜索到Post-Tribune上一篇报道(http://posttrib.suntimes.com/news/lake/30237790-418/law-enforcement-advocates-seek-ways-to-curb-domestic-violence.html#. VC5dQ9IYB5w)标题为: Law enforcement, advocates seek ways to curb domestic violence。所以,译文采用preventing and curbing更符合英文搭配习惯。

在Google中输入"\*regulation 办公厅",搜索到北大法律英语网上的一篇国务院办公厅的通知(http://www.lawinfochina.com/display.aspx?lib law&id 2901&CGid ),其标题为:
"Notice of the General Office of the State Council Concerning Printing and Distributing the Regulation on the Main Functions, Interior Institutions and Staffing of the China Banking Regulatory Commission [Effective] No.30(2003) 国务院办公厅关于印发中国银行业监督管理委员会主要职责内设机构和人员编制规定的通知[现行有效](国办发〔2003〕30号)。"由此可见,"办公厅"应当译作general office。

在Google中搜索"组织机构英文译名",搜索到《上海市组织机构对外交流用组织机构名称和职务职称英文译名译写规范》(http://wenku.baidu.com/view/4d47fe0c7cd184254b353557.html),此处的"市委""市政府"以及后文相关机构译名参考于此。

xxvi. 此处括号内容翻译形式参考澳大利亚昆士兰州Domestic and Protection Orders Regulation 2009 (http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/sl/2009-10/current/pdf/2009-10.pdf)。

xxvii. "湖南人大内司委"译名参考《北京市各级组织机构、职务职称英文译法通则》。

# 第 6 讲 以批判的眼光看待原文

本次练习选自人民网文史频道的一篇文章《气候变化与王朝兴衰的秘密——气候变化左右 王朝命运》。选材时,我并不知道文章里面有瑕疵,还以为官网刊登的东西肯定无误。不过, 这篇文章恰好可以用来培养大家的批判性思维。

正如我第一堂课所讲,译者对原文的理解要达到、接近甚至超过作者的水平。从作业情况来看,确有同学做到了这一点。他们发现了作者的事实性错误,并力图在译文中表达作者希望表达甚至应该表达的意思。在现实翻译中,我们发现原文瑕疵后,必要时要与作者沟通,改进原文的不足。在练习时,我们当然不便打扰作者。下面我们就逐段看一下大家在理解和表达中出现的主要问题。

#### 

#### □ 原文

农牧之争背后的"天意"

#### □讲解

做完作业后,请问大家是否理解原文中的"农牧之争"指的究竟是"农民和牧民之争",还是"农业和牧业之争"?

通读全文,可以看到这篇文章讲的是中原王朝和北方游牧民族之间的争夺和冲突。另外可以看到,文章刻意回避了"中国王朝"和"外国王朝"这些说辞,这是因为我们现在是一个统一的多民族国家。过去,北方游牧民族所居住的地方也位于中国版图之内,将其称为"外国"是不恰当的。所以,作者采用的措辞是"中原王朝",相较于"北方游牧民族",双方的矛盾实属人民内部矛盾。

如果将其理解成农业和牧业两个产业之间的竞争,就不合理了。竞争、争斗的主体是人,不是产业。所以根据整篇文章,标题中的"农牧之争"应理解为"农民和牧民之间的争斗"。

我们来看几个同学的译文:

原译: Sino-Nomadic Conflict: Climate Change as the Hidden Cause

改译: The Climate Factor Behind the Farmer-Nomad Conflicts

用Sino-Nomadic一词犯了政治错误(politically incorrect),因为我们现在已经大一统了,没有所谓"蛮夷"和"华夏"之分。按今天的观念,不论是中原的农民还是塞外的少数民族,都属于中华民族,改译消除了政治错误(Farmer-Nomad Conflicts),指中原的农民和北方游牧

民族之间的争斗。再举一例:

原译: The "God's will" behind the conflict between agriculture and nomadic pastoralism

改译: The "God's will" behind the conflict between farmers and nomads

#### □ 更多例子

Providence<sup>1</sup> behind the Conflicts between Famers and 1.

Nomads

1. 这个词用在这里奇怪,需要核实。

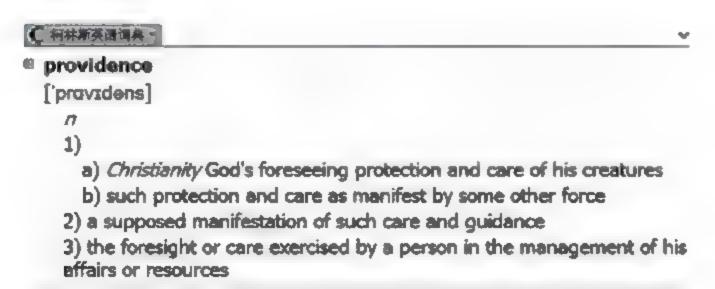
#### □修改

God's Will behind the Conflicts between Farmers and Nomads

用任何一个词语之前,我们都要确定它的用法;如果不确定,就要查字典,通常从汉英词典入手。providence释义如下:



一些同学倾向于选择不太认识的词(providence),觉得高级。在使用大词之前必须通过 英英词典核实:

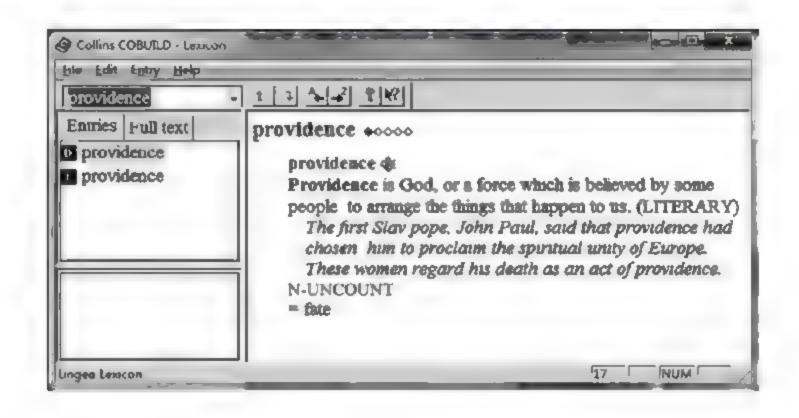


由此可见这个词是指上帝对所造万物防范性的关照, 意思来源于该词的词源:

#### **Etymology:**

C14 via French from Latin *prōvidēntia*, from *prōvidēre* to provide; see PROVIDE, -ENCE<sup>®</sup> Provide: C15 from Latin *prōvidēre* to provide for, from *prō*- beforehand + *vidēre* to see<sup>®</sup>

当然, providence也用来借指上帝, 属于文学用法:



所以providence的意思并不完全等同于god,有时候借用为god。如果必须用这个词,也要说the will of Providence (可在谷歌检验该说法是否存在)。

即使我们的英语不过关, 但只要有质疑的精神, 通过调查研究还是可以弥补不足的。

#### □ 参考译文

The God's Will behind the Farmer-Nomad Conflicts

#### ■ 要点提示

- 1. 靠双语词典不足以了解词的用法,必须用英英词典或网络词典、语料库检验词的用法。
- 2. 译者要有政治敏感性。
- 3. 对于简洁的标题,要通读全文判断其准确含义。
- 4. 通过调查研究, 弥补外语不足。

#### 例C2

#### □ 原文

"彼苍者天,何其有极?"当中国古人面对变幻莫测的天道,发出如许浩叹时,他们哪里知道,气温的些许变化,哪怕是1℃的升降,就能把人世间搅得天翻地覆。

① http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/providence, 2016年2月19日访问。

② http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/providing, 2016年2月19日访问。

#### □讲解

"彼苍者天,何其有极?"这句话几乎难倒了所有同学。大多数同学查到了它的出处,即韩愈的《祭十二郎文》。它的意思是:"我的悲伤什么时候有个尽头啊?"再深入调查,会发现"彼苍者天"和"何其有极"又来自不同出处,韩愈将二者结合,表达悲伤之情。

如果不做查证, 乍一看这句话, 该怎么理解? 有人理解为 "老天爷啊, 你的边缘在哪里?"把"何其有极"中的"极"理解为"边缘"。有人理解为"天道无常"的意思, 因为下一句话是: "当中国占人面对变幻莫测的天道, 发出如许浩叹时, 他们哪里知道……"

在这几种理解里面,正确的理解(即"老天爷呀,我的悲伤何时到头?")与下文无逻辑关系;"天边在哪里",也不符合下文逻辑;"老天爷呀,你怎么这么变化莫测?"勉强可以说得通。

很多同学都发现了这一逻辑问题。一些同学为了弱化逻辑矛盾,将这句话简化为Where is the end of my pain?但即使如此,与下文的逻辑仍不通顺,读者会感到困惑,甚至怀疑译文是否准确地传递了作者的意图。在这样的情况下,译者尽管没有责任,但往往要"背黑锅"。

因此,为了避免读者的指责,维护作者和译者的权威,遇到原文瑕疵,译者应尝试与作者沟通,寻求作者的指导。鉴于这篇文章仅仅是一篇大众读物,不是科学研究,我们不征求作者意见,直接做技术处理也未尝不可。

处理方法包括笼统翻译(如译为"老天爷呀,你为何如此变化无常?"),甚至省略不翻。因为直接翻译,对作者和译者都是有害的,只会凭空增加读者困惑。而省去不译,对后文意思没有任何影响。

需要指出的是,遇到古文引用时,可以借用前人翻译,或者在其基础上进行修改。这里向大家推荐一个非常好的网站Chinese text project: (http://ctext.org/),这是国外某机构开办的一个中国典籍网站,收录了大量的中国典籍,而且为很多古文提供了英译。比如,根据该网站,"彼苍者天"出自《黄鸟》,"何其有极"出自《鸨羽》,此处的"何其有极"译作When shall [our service] have an end,意思是"何时我们的劳役才到头"。

下面举几个同学翻译的例子:

- 1. Baffled with the unpredictable nature, the ancient Chinese made such exclamations, "O thou distant and azure Heaven, when shall my pains have an end?" However, they could hardly know that a minor change of the temperature, even by 1 degree Celsius, would impose dramatic effects on the world.
- 1. 这个词也许要核实。与effect是否 搭配。

尽管这段译文写得不错,但画线部分与下文逻辑是脱节的。

- 2. When ancient Chinese sighed "How vast and boundless the universe is!" in response to the unpredictable nature, they had no idea that a slight change in temperature, even one Celsius degree's rise or fall, could shake the whole world.
- 1. 定语前置不符合英语习惯

这段译文有些调整, 但力度还不够, 仍存在逻辑矛盾。

3. In face of the changing and mysterious natural law<sup>iii</sup>, Chinese ancestors sighed deeply that "Oh, my Dear Lord Jesus<sup>iv</sup>, when could you bring an end to my sufferings?"...

这段译文前后也无逻辑关系,而且基督教那时可能还没有传入中国。

4. When the people of ancient China sighed at the unpredictable way of heaven they did not know that even 1-degree change in temperature could have earthshaking consequences.

这位同学演绎得比较好,逻辑通顺,干脆省略了"彼苍者天,何其有极?",将其意思融入unpredictable way of heaven;也可演绎为unpredictable weather。注意,如果要将"天道"演绎为"天气",不要用climate,因为气候变化周期要几百年、上千年,人的一生不太可能感受到气候的变化。

#### □ 更多例子

Subject to<sup>1</sup> the unpredictable climate changes, the ancient Chinese people would never know that rises and falls of temperature, even as slight as 1 degree Centigrade, could lead to drastic changes in the world.

1. subject to: 在……条件下。要查清楚词义再用: subject to sth: depending on the stated thing happening。 We plan to go on Wednesday, subject to your approval. Moving all the books should not take long, subject to there being (= if there are) enough helpers. 这是非常正式的用语,平时不常用。

"1°C"应当翻译成1 degree Celsius,不要用centigrade。我们经常听到中国的空乘人员播报气温时用centigrade,其实这是历史称呼。维基百科上讲:

Celsius, historically known as centigrade, is a scale and unit of measurement for temperature. ...Before being renamed to honour Anders Celsius in 1948, the unit was called centigrade, from the Latin centum, which means 100, and gradus, which means steps. <sup>(1)</sup>

另外,有些同学将"°C"(两个半角字符)作为一个整体符号(一个全角字符°C)输入,与其他字体不匹配,很不美观。

#### □修改

While wondering at the unpredictable changes of weather, the ancient Chinese would never know that the rise and fall of temperature, even by 1°C, could lead to dramatic changes in the world.

#### □ 参考译文

While ancient Chinese lamented the unpredictability of nature, they did not know that even one degree of change in temperature might turn the world upside down.

#### □ 要点提示

- 1. 对待原文要持批判性眼光,在力所能及的范围内可与作者共同纠正原文瑕疵。
- 2. 时刻考虑译文是否符合读者的常识,是否符合上下文的逻辑。
- 3. 遇到古文引用时,可以直接借用前人的翻译,或者在其基础上进行修改。

#### □ 原文

对古代中国而言,气候在温暖期和寒冷期的转换,往往决定着中原农耕民族和北方游牧民族实力的强弱对比和农牧分界线的南北飘移,由此引发或加剧民族冲突,进而决定中原王朝的兴替。

#### □讲解

"转换"不能用transformation或transition,它指的是气候在温暖期和寒冷期的"交替"。transformation意为change from one form to another,比如China is passing through massive transformation(中国在经历巨大的转型)。而transition则是指过渡。

将"民族"译作nationality是否正确?且看20世纪80年代外交部发布的一份通知:

据中国外交部通知。
"长期以来,我国把'少数民族'一词译为英语的minority nationality。'民族'一词译为 nationality,虽然这种译法并非失误,而且在关于少数民族问题的国际会议和文件中也经常使用,但由于nationality通常解释为'国籍'或'国家地位',用来表达'民族'有时易造成误解。经外交部征求有关方面专家的意见。并报请中央领导核准,现在对有关'民族'一词的英语译法作如下修改。'中国少数民族'(单数)译为Chinese national minority或national minority of China。'民族'(单数)译为chinese national minority或national minority of China。'民族'(单数)译为ethnic group 或ethnic community。 其他语言可参照上述精神酌情处理。宪法英译本可维持原译。"(吴伟雄等:《实用英语翻译技巧》,1997: 289)

① https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Celsius, 2016年2月19日。

nationality是参照苏联的用法:

The Soviet Union was a multi-national empire from the revolution of 1917 through the final demise of Communism in 1991. Multi-national in this context meant that all Soviet citizens were defined by nationality, which was a category associated with birth, but also with native language, regional boundaries, and cultural traditions. While Russians always made up the largest single national group, they never comprised an absolute majority of the population. All Soviet citizens had their nationality stamped in their passport, which provided one marker of identity.<sup>®</sup>

但这种用法在西方国家并不普遍,为便于国际交往,确实有必要将其改为世界通行的 说法。还有一些词也是从苏联学过来的,比如"检察官"和"检察院"的英译procurator和 procuratorate。这两个词很少有人认识,后者甚至没有人能读出来〔先读/'prokjuəˌreɪtə/, 再加 上(r)ate ]。这两个词的世界通行说法是prosecutor和prosecutors' office,我们也可以采纳。

"实力强弱对比"实际上就是balance of power。有些同学直译为comparison of relative strength, 这个表达比较笨拙。

"农牧分界线"实际上就是农区和牧区的分界线,不是农业和牧业两个抽象概念的区分。 有人译作frontier of farmland, 比较准确。

"民族冲突"指的是农耕民族和游牧民族(汉族和北方民族)之间的冲突,并非与此无关 的民族冲突。原文"决定""引发""进而"并非并列的三件事,而是连续的三个结果。作者 的逻辑可能是: 气候变冷——游牧民族南下放牧——分界线南移——民族冲突——朝代兴亡。 即,是人的入侵导致民族冲突,不是分界线的自然变化导致冲突。译文不能颠倒逻辑关系。

"中原王朝"不是一个王朝,是中原不断更替的各个王朝,所以英文用复数形式。

#### □ 学生译文举例

In ancient China, the shift between warm and cold periods decided1 the balance of power between farmers and nomads, as well as the frontier of farmland and pasture. And this triggered<sup>2</sup> and intensified the ethnic conflicts, which led to<sup>3</sup> the rise or fall of Zhongyuan<sup>4</sup> Dynasties.

- 1. 太绝对。原文是"往往决定"。
- 2. 作者是推测。不是对过去情况的 描述。
- 3. 同上,作者是推测。4. 专有名词音译不用斜体。此处翻 译出来更便丁理解。

#### □ 学生译文修改

In ancient China, the shift between warm and cold periods often decided the balance of power between farmers and nomads, as well as the frontier of farmlands and pasturelands. And this would

① https://chnm.gmu.edu/1989/exhibits/nationalities/introduction, 2016年2月19日访问

trigger or intensify ethnic conflicts, which might lead to the rise or fall of Central Plain dynasties.

#### □ 参考译文

In ancient China, warm and cold periods often shifted power back and forth between farming groups in the Central Plain and nomads in the north. Such climate changes moved the boundary between agricultural and grazing land northward or southward, causing or exacerbating ethnic tensions and, in some cases, even leading to the rise and fall of the dynasties on the Central Plain.

#### ☑ 要点提示

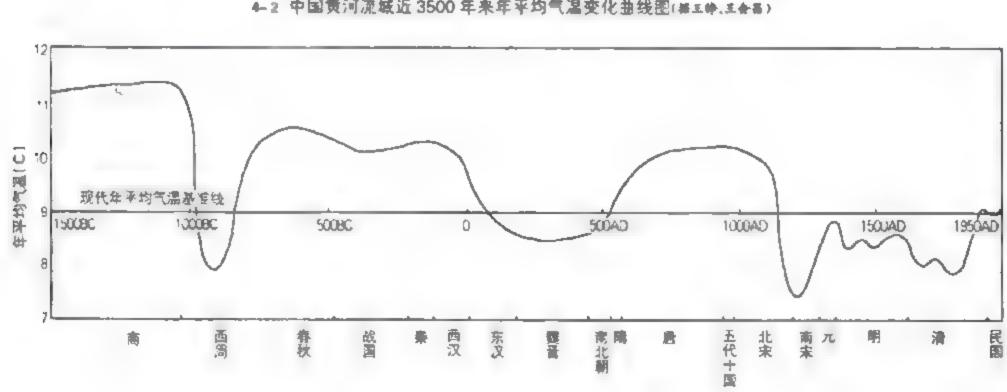
- 对不确信含义和用法的英文词, 要多查英英词典。
- 专有名词音译不斜体, 只有英语中的外来普通名词才斜体, 包括拉丁词和外来词, 如 mu, jin等。
- 3. 只有专有名词才用拼音。"中原王朝"并非专有名词,是一类王朝,中原的王朝,所 以要翻译出来,Central Plain dynasties, central dynasties。
  - 4. 写作的细节规则很多,需要自己通过观察来了解。
  - 5. 注意句子的细微含义。

#### □原文

以魏晋南北朝为例,当时气候变化正处于秦汉、隋唐两个温暖期之间的寒冷期,在公元400 年前后温度最低时,年平均气温比今天低了近2℃,较之温暖的汉、唐时代,要下降2℃—3℃。

#### □ 讲解

"魏晋南北朝",凡是涉及时间、地点的翻译,最好找到相应的图表,以便准确理解和 翻译。根据原文内容,我查到世界图书出版公司出版的《中国古代文化常识》(插图修订第4 版,王力主编)第90页"中国黄河流域近3500年来年平均气温变化曲线图"。如下:



4-2 中国黄河流域近 3500 年来年平均气温变化曲线图(基至6.至6-8)

在这幅图中,我们看到魏晋南北朝年平均气温较低,处于战国秦汉、隋唐五代两个温暖期之间,一目了然。虽看似简单,但如若不对照朝代图,译文表达容易混乱。有人将魏晋南北朝译作Six Dynasties,虽有文献支持,但这似乎并非统一认识,不建议用。

"公元400年",经查,公元400年为东晋时期。有人这样翻译: It (指魏晋南北朝) was a cold period around 400 A.D. lying between two warm periods, Qin and Han dynasties and Sui and Tang dynasties.这显然是错误的,原文不是说魏晋南北朝(220—589)处于公元400年,而是这个时期最冷的时间处在公元400年。

"年平均气温",要注意mean和average的区别。平均气温:指某一段时间内,各次观测的气温值的算术平均值。根据计算时间长短不同,可有某日平均气温、某月平均气温和某年平均气温等。①这是相关英文解释:

Typically when climatologists talk about the mean temperature, they are referring the average of the maximum and minimum temperatures. Referring to just to an "average" temperature can be a bit too vague—it isn't necessarily clear whether you are referring to the average high, the average low or the average mean for a specific time period. <sup>②</sup>

不过,原文并非科普类文章,而是议论文,用average模糊表示就够了。

"较之温暖的汉、唐时代要下降2℃—3℃",原文表达不严谨。相对于之前一个朝代 ("汉"),可以说温度下降;但前朝相较于后朝,不能说下降,只能说比后朝低。译文可直 接纠正原文的瑕疵。

#### □ 学生译文举例

For example, the Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties were in the cold period amidst<sup>1</sup> two warm periods of<sup>2</sup> the Qin and Han Dynasties and the Sui and Tang Dynasties. The lowest average annual temperature around 400 A.D.<sup>3</sup> was two degrees Celsius lower than now. It was two to three degrees Celsius colder than Han and Tang<sup>4</sup> Dynasties.

- 1. 在多个之间。
- 2. 有些拖沓。可用破折号。
- 3. 400年时"达到最低", 意思表达不完整。
- 读者可能忘记魏晋南北朝夹在汉 唐之间。

#### □ 学生译文修改

For example, Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties were in the cold period between two warm periods—Qin and Han dynasties and the Sui and Tang dynasties. Around 400 A.D., when the temperature reached the lowest, the annual average temperature was two degrees Celsius lower than that of today. And it was two to three degrees Celsius colder than that of the earlier Han and later Tang dynasties.

① http://baike.baidu.com/subview/14397590/14994968.htm, 2016年2月19日访问。

② http://mrcc.isws.illinois.edu/resources/weatherFAQ.jsp, 2016年2月19日访问

#### □ 参考译文

For example, Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties (220–581 A.D.)<sup>1</sup> were in the cold period between two warm periods—Qin and Han dynasties (221 B.C.–220 A.D.) and Sui and Tang dynasties (581–907 A.D.). Around 400 A.D., when the temperature fell to the lowest, the annual average temperature was two degrees Celsius below today's level and two to three degrees Celsius lower than that of the earlier Han and later Tang dynasties.

1.可加入年代信息。

#### ☑ 要点提示

- 1. 译文要便于读者理解(reader-friendly)。原文叙述不够清晰时,或者对译文读者来说不够清晰时,译者要适当补充解释。
  - 2. 原文叙述不合理甚至错误之处,译者视情况予以妥善处理。

#### N ⊂ 4

#### □原文

有人以统一的斤亩折算,秦汉时代平均亩产量为132公斤,北朝平均亩产128.8公斤,东晋南朝为125.4公斤,均较前朝下降了2.84%。

#### 〇 讲解

"有人以统一的斤亩折算",各朝代的度量衡不一致,统一后才能比较。但此处下文并未用到"斤"的概念,而是"公斤"。如果翻译中使用*jin和mu*,下面又不再提,读者会感到困惑。实际上,这句话略去不译,信息也不会有损失:进行比较要默认使用统一的度量衡。有同学就省略了这句话:

In terms of food production, the average crop yield was only 128.8 kilograms per mu (0.0667 hectares)<sup>viii</sup> in the Northern dynasty and 125.4 kilograms in the Eastern Jin and the Southern dynasty...

但译文有其他缺陷:译者可能觉得当时亩产量太少,用了only,但这没必要。实际上,这种产出水平在当时是正常的。作者没有与今天相比,译者也不要加入自己的意思。另外,为了照顾西方读者,译者标出了mu (0.0667 hectares),这是可以的,但0.0667 hectares并不直观,直接写作mu (1/15 hectares)更好。还有,dynasty应该用复数形式,因为南北朝都是若干小王朝的合称。

为了消除读者心中可能有的疑虑,以某种方式强调度量衡的统一也未尝不可,比如说 unified measurement,有同学译为:

Some people<sup>1</sup> converted the average crop yield in terms of *jin* and  $mu^{ix}$  and found out; the average yield per mu during the Qin and Han Dynasties was 264  $jin^4$ ; ...

- 1. some people不准确,要用也是 experts。原文中的"有人"是指 研究者,不是随便的人。
- 2. 理解有偏差。原文强调的是换算 为统一的斤亩,不是从别的单位 换算为斤亩。另外,"以统一的 斤亩折算"是背景信息,译为单 独的句子成为主要信息,不妥。
- 3. 英文必须用that。
- 4. 译者为了统一, 把此处的公斤换算成斤, 增加了工作量, 不如将前面提到的"斤"换成"公斤"。

改译: In unified measurements, the average crop yield mu during the Qin and Han dynasties was 264 jin; ...

"均较前朝下降了2.84%", 2.84%这个数字有点蹊跷。前面几个数字有整有零, 这里怎么会都计算出2.84%? 不算不要紧, 一算吓一跳: 北朝:秦汉=-2.42%; 东晋南朝:北朝=-2.64%, 都不对。那么, 2.84%是怎么来的?

有同学查到了文中数据的原始出处,即吴慧的《中国历代粮食亩产研究》第194页:

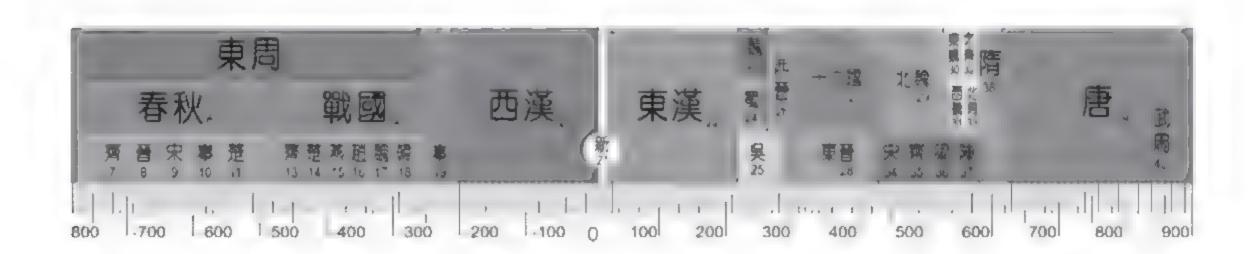
朝代	量亩折合		平均亩产量 (石/亩)			折汉制 (汉小石/汉小亩)			折今制 (市斤/市亩)		比汉	比前
	一石合 今量 (市 石)	一亩合	合计	南方	北方	合计	南方	北方	平均	其中南方水稻	时增长%	一朝代增长%
战国 中晚 期	0.2	0.328(百步 之亩)	2.63			2.31			216		-18.3	
秦汉	0.2	0.288(百步 之亩)	2.82			2.82			264	250		
东晋 南朝	0.2	0.324 (百步 之亩)	2.74	2.74		2.74	2.74		257	263	-2.84	-2.84
北朝	0.4	0.473(百步 之亩)	2.25		2.25	2.75			257.6		-2.48	-0.03
唐	0.6	0.226(百步 之亩,一步 改六尺为五 尺)	0.94			3.57			334	344	+26.6	+29.66

这里面三个亩产数据用的是"斤",换算后与文章中的数据基本对应:

秦汉: 132公斤×2 264斤(同表); 北朝: 128.8公斤×2 257.6斤(同表); 东晋南朝: 125.4公斤×2 250.8斤(表中为257斤)。

只有东晋南朝的数据不符。不知道作者用的是其他资料,还是眼误。但是表中两个数据-2.84和-2.48,强烈表明是作者眼误!

根据这个表格,会发现"均较前朝"其实是北朝和东晋南朝均与秦汉相比。因为东晋南朝和北朝处于同一时期,只是地理位置不同。后来我查到一个香港制造的中国朝代标尺<sup>①</sup>,朝代列序一目了然:



由此可见, 北朝和东晋南朝的前朝都是秦汉(十六国的数据可能是空白)。

按照正确比较方法再次计算文章中的数据:北朝:秦汉=-2.42%;东晋南朝:秦汉=-5%,还是算不出2.84%。译者对作者已经失去信心,甚至对这张表格也产生怀疑。果然,经过重新计算,表格中-2.84和-2.48都是错的!北朝:秦汉(与文章中的基础数据相同)=(257.6-264)/264=-2.42%;东晋南朝:秦汉(与文章中的基础不同)=(257-264)/264=-2.65%(其实下面还有一处计算错误:31.9应为31.1)。

调查研究到了这一地步,恐怕只能请作者出马收拾烂摊子了。不过,我们可以向作者提出修改方案:一律按表格中的基础数据重新计算。

#### □ 学生译文举例

The average yield per mu<sup>1</sup> in Qin and Han Dynasties was 132 kilograms, Eastern Jin and Southern Dynasties 125.4 kilograms, 2.84%<sup>2</sup> down compared to the previous dynasty, and the Northern Dynasty 128.8 kilograms.<sup>3</sup>

- 1. 外来词需要斜体。
- 2. 没有更正。
- 3. 没有比较。

#### □ 学生译文修改

The average yield per mu in Qin and Han Dynasties was 132 kilograms, and dropped by 2.42% to 128.8 kilograms in North China and by 2.65%<sup>1</sup> to 128.5 kilograms<sup>2</sup> in South China during the following cold period.

- 1 按照新价数报重新计算
- 2. 舍弃原文数据,采用表格中的原 始数据。

① http://sparkandshine.net/history-timeline-chinese-european-world/, 2016年2月19日访问。

这位同学已经看出不合逻辑的地方,但不知道怎么处理。这里根据前面的讲解作了修改,对令人眼花缭乱的朝代信息做了进一步简化,直接表达其中传递的信息。译者的职责是把意思表达充分、到位,不要让读者理解产生混乱。

#### □ 参考译文

The average yield per mu in the warm<sup>1</sup> Qin and Han dynasties was 132 kilograms, and dropped by 2.42%<sup>2</sup> to 128.8 kilograms in the cold<sup>3</sup> Northern dynasties; in the same cold period but in a different region,<sup>4</sup> under Eastern Jin and Southern dynasties, the yield dropped by 2.65%<sup>5</sup> to 128.5 kilograms.<sup>6</sup>

- 1. 重复。读者可能记不住这个时期是温暖期。
- 2. 根据基础数据重新计算。
- 3. 补充说明
- 4. 补充中国历史的情况。连中国人 都搞不清楚、别指望外国读者能 看懂。
- 5. 按照新的数据重新计算。
- 6. 舍弃原文数据,采用表格中的原始数据。

上面的参考译文是假设作者听从了译者的建议,愿意按表格中的基础数据重新计算来翻译的。这才是助人为乐、为人民服务的精神,这才是对作者最大程度的尊重,也是对读者最大限度的负责。这就是我所倡导的理解要达到甚至超过作者水平,译者要表达作者希望表达,甚至应该表达的意思。

当然,我们不能苛求每个读者都尽到编辑的责任。但作为一个译者,在力图理解原文的时候,确实会发现原文的不足。与其"见死不救",还不如"做个人情"。

#### ☑ 要点提示

- 1. 通过显化隐含信息,为读者理解提供方便。
- 2. 原文不准确的,视情况与作者协商处理或依权限独立处理。
- 3. 时刻关注原文和译文逻辑,调查文中疑点。

#### **州** □6

#### □原文

土地单产对古代民族的竞争尤其是农牧民族间的竞争是非常重要的。土地单产高意味着在相同的面积上能养活更多的人口,能有更多的粮食积累,也就有更强的军事战斗力,在战争中获胜概率更高。而寒冷直接制约着降水量的大小——在其他条件不变的情况下,年平均气温每下降1℃,年降水量将相应下降100毫米,粮食单位产量就会比常年下降10%。

#### □讲解

"七地单产"就是单位面积的产量,译作crop yield,加上per unit area便画蛇添足了。"农牧民族间的竞争",作者在此点题,译者可以以此为依据来翻译标题。"军事战斗力"就是军事力量或战斗力。"在其他条件不变的情况下"译作other things being equal,这是惯用说法,

#### 不要按字面翻译。

"将相应下降",原文的逻辑是气温降低——降水减少——产量下降,但从常识来判断,温度高低和降水量似乎没有必然关系(东北也下大雪、南方也降暴雨、热带也有沙漠)。带着这种疑问,有些同学查到了资料,发现正确的意思应该是:年平均气温每下降1℃,或者年降水量每减少100毫米,单位粮食产量都会下降10%。这才符合情理!资料如下:

张家诚先生曾经提出:在其他条件不变的情况下,年平均气温每下降1℃,粮食单位产量就会比常年下降10%;同样,年降水量每下降100mm,单位面积粮食产量也会下降10%。而低纬度地区则影响不大。<sup>®</sup>

然而,在本文中, "寒冷直接制约着降水量的大小"是作者的主要论点。这个论点如果是错误的,整篇文章就要崩盘。我们发现这个重大瑕疵后,或者与作者沟通,让作者决定;或者睁一只眼闭一只眼,按照作者的错误思路来翻译。这里暂时采用后一种做法。

#### □ 学生译文举例

#### 译文1:

Whereas<sup>1</sup> the temperature directly determines precipitation<sup>x</sup>. Ceteris paribus<sup>xi 2</sup>, every 1-degree centigrade fall in temperature could mean up to 100 millimeters less rainfall and 10% less crop yields.

#### 译文2:

Yield per unit area was essential to the competitions among ancient groups especially the farmers and nomads. High yield could raise more people and produce more food with the equal size land. The groups with high yield possess military strength, which means a greater chance to win. However, the cold restricted the precipitation. The annual average temperature lowered by one degree Celsius, the annual precipitation would decrease 1008 millimeters accordingly and the yield would fall 10% while conditions remained unchanged. 10

- 1. whereas不能单独成句,它是一个 状语从句,必须有主句。同样不能 单独成句的还有because。
- 2. 这个说法意思是正确的,但在这里使用就好比白话文里面突然蹦出个之乎者也,文体不合适,而且也不适合普通读者。汉语的"而"有很多意思,必须根据情况加以判断,不能一律翻译为but等转折词。此处是顺接。如果翻译,也应翻为and。
- 1. 冠词的用法是个大问题,十分复杂,经常出错。通常来说,表示 泛指的,不用冠词。下同。
- 2. 冠词问题。
- 3. raise和produce的主语不能是yield。
- 4. 需核实。
- 5. 只能说土地有yield, 人群不会有 yield。
- 6. 原文中有"更强",需要翻译出来。不是说产量低就没有一点军事实力。
- 7. 作为条件句,应该用if,不能像 汉语一样用流水句。
- 8. 中间少个介词by。
- 9. 既然已经有if.. then, 便可省略。
- 10.按照英文写作要求,最重要的信息应该放在最后,次要信息如"其他条件不变"应该放在前面、避免头重脚轻。见 Style:Lessons in Clarity and Grace。

① http://www.papersbar.cn/news/200511/show43532.htm, 2016年2月19日访问。

#### □ 学生译文修改

#### 译文1:

And yield is influenced by temperature.<sup>1</sup> Other things being equal, for 1 degree fall in temperature, precipitation will drop by 100 millimeters and crop yield will be 10% less.

1. 增译,以便与上句逻辑上衔接。 为简洁起见,"而寒冷直接制约 着降水量的大小"省略不译。下 面的具体例子已经隐含这个意思

#### 译文2:

Yields were essential to competitions among ancient groups, especially between farmers and nomads. High yields could support more people as more food was produced on the same piece of land. Groups with more food possess greater military strength, hence a better chance to win in a war. However, cold will reduce precipitation. Other things being equal, if the annual average temperature is lowered by one degree Celsius, the annual precipitation will decrease by 100 millimeters and the yield will fall by 10%.

是land produces food还是yield produces food? 要时刻注意搭配,尤其是搭配前后距离较远时,更要留心检查。The cold restricted the precipitation中的restrict不合理,其意思为限制,比如"限制人身自由",查英英字典就可以知道其意思为to limit the movements or actions of someone, or to limit something and reduce its size or prevent it from increasing,用在此处并不合适。produce more food on the same area(原译piece不当)of land和support more people之间是有逻辑关系的。粮食多了,养活的人才多,这种逻辑关系可以用连接词as连起来。普遍真理的叙述用现在时态。另外译者要注意简洁,使用简明的英语,既不改变原意,又清晰明了。

#### □ 参考译文

Crop yields were vital for ethnic competition in ancient times, especially between the farming group and nomadic tribes. Higher yields meant more food, a larger population, and a stronger army, hence a better chance to win in a conflict. However, cold weather directly affects precipitation. Other things being equal, if the mean annual temperature declines by 1°C, the annual precipitation will reduce by 100 mm, and the crop yield will decrease by 10%.

#### ☑ 要点提示

- 1. 译文尽量简洁。
- 2. 准确使用介词、连词,清楚表达逻辑关系。
- 3. 想用某个词时,要知道该词的准确意思和用法。
- 4. 可以通过调整原文的叙述方式, 让译文逻辑更加严谨。
- 5. 普遍真理的叙述用现在时态。

- 6. 避免头重脚轻。
- 7. 可以明确原文的隐含意思。
- 8. 普通文章中少用大词、拉丁词或技术性词汇。
- 9. 不得已时译者也需要"睁一只眼闭一只眼"翻译。

#### **1** □ 7

#### □ 原文

与北方游牧民族的实力对比,直接决定中原王朝的疆域版图也即生存空间的大小。秦汉时代,中原王朝的农耕区直达阴山脚下。据《史记》记载,秦始皇三十三年(前214),大将蒙恬率秦军将匈奴驱出阴山以外,在阴山、河套地区设立了44个县;汉武帝元朔二年(前127),又派遣将军卫青、李息从云中出击匈奴,收复河南地,设置朔方、五原郡,阴山一带再次纳入中原版图。

#### □讲解

"中原"二字不能省略。此处用北方游牧民族和中原王朝的概念,不用中国和外国的概念,是因为这些地方现在都属于中国。

"疆域版图"中"疆域"和"版图"是一个意思,只翻译一个即可。"疆域版图"也不能省略,"中原"的概念是固定的,是一个特定的地理区域,其大小不受气候变化影响;但"中原王朝"(在中原崛起的王朝)管辖的地域可以变化。

"生存空间"有同学查到了一个专业术语Lebensraum,是第二次世界大战前德国法西斯提出的反动的地缘政治学理论,以便为向外侵略和扩张制造借口。用这一说法犯政治错误,也没有必要,普通读者看不懂。

"直达",参照相关地图,找到阴山脚下,会发现"直达"的意思为"向北通达"。

公元前、后不要写错。BC只能在数字后,AD写在数字前后都可。如果加点,两个字母后面都要加。

"云中"用汉语拼音Yunzhong即可。通常情况下中国大陆的专有名词用拼音;海外华人、港澳台同胞的拼法按本人习惯。少数民族的名字按少数民族语言的拼法。

"匈奴"译作Huns或Xiongnu都可以(这两者是否等同还有争议,见: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xiongnu)。

"河南地",河南之地,不是河南省。始皇帝三十二年,秦朝发动北击匈奴之战,将军蒙恬领兵30万,略取"河南地"。该词指河套以南之地,但并不等于今日之河套平原,因为古时黄河干流走今乌加河,而非今日之河道。

另外,有同学查到,《史记·卫将军骠骑列传第五十一》中说: "明年(元朔二年),匈奴入杀辽西太守,虏略渔阳二千余人,败汉将军。汉令将军李息击之,出代郡;令车骑将军卫

青出云中以西到高阙。遂略河南地……遂以河南地为朔方郡。"<sup>⑤</sup>所以李息实际上是从代郡出击,卫青是从云中出击,这一点可以跟作者商榷。

"阴山一带再次纳入"中的"再次"是指收复。

#### □ 学生译文举例

The relative strength to the nomadic tribes largely¹ decided the territory of ruling² dynasties in the Central Plains. The Qin and Han Dynasties, for example, spread their farmland³ to the foot of Yin Mountains. The Book of History⁴ says,⁵ General Meng Tian and his troops were sent to expel⁶ the Huns till beyond the Yin Mountains in 214 AD and set up⁴ 44 districts there. In 127 AD, Emperor Wu of Han Dynasty dispatched General Wei Qing and General Li Xi to fight against the Huns in Yunzhong commandery. They took back the territory in Henan and set up two commanderies there: Shuofang and Wuyuan. Till then, the area around Yin Mountains was once again under the control of the ruling dynasty.

- 1. "基本上", 意思错误。
- 2. 不必用。隐含着"在野王朝"或 者中原王朝对游牧民族实施统治 的意思(其实没有)。
- 3. 搭配有问题。
- 4. 这似乎是《尚书》的译法。典籍 要用习惯译法。
- 5. 英文不能光用 个逗号隔开,必 须用that。
- 6. 谓语动词选用sent,就把重点放在了"派遣"上。而出征的结果 expel才是重点。
- 7. 前面已经很长,这个动词与谁并列,还得找一会儿。

### □ 学生译文修改

Relative strength against<sup>1</sup> the nomadic tribes would determine the territorial size of dynasties in the Central Plains. In Qin and Han dynasties, for example, the farmland stretched<sup>2</sup> to the foot of Yin Mountains. Shiji<sup>3</sup> records that General Meng Tian and his troops expelled<sup>4</sup> the Huns beyond the Yin Mountains in 214 AD and set up 44 districts there. In 127 AD, Emperor Wu of Han Dynasty dispatched General Wei Qing and General Li Xi to attack<sup>5</sup> the Huns from Yunzhong. They took back Henandi<sup>6</sup> and set up two commanderies there: Shuofang and Wuyuan. Once again,<sup>7</sup> the area around Yin Mountains was under the control of the Central Plain dynasty.

- 1. 选合适的介词。
- 2. 选合适的主语和动词。
- 3. 可以用拼音
- 4. 把要强调的动作当成谓语动词。
- 5. 选用更生动的动词。
- 6. 避免误解。
- 7. 为强调, 前置。

#### □ 参考译文

The relative strength against the nomadic tribes directly decided the territorial size or living space of the dynasty in the Central Plains. The Qin and Han dynasties, for example, extended their farmland

① http://tieba.baidu.com/p/2179717876, 2016年2月19日访问。

to the foot of Yin Mountains. According to *The Records of the Grand Historian*, General Meng Tian and his troops expelled the Huns from the Yin Mountains in 214 AD and set up 44 districts there. In 127 AD, Emperor Wu of Han Dynasty dispatched General Wei Qing and General Li Xi to attack Xiongnu from Yunzhong. They regained Henandi and set up two commanderies there: Shuofang and Wuyuan. By now, the area around Yin Mountains was once again under the control of the Central Plain dynasty.

#### □ 要点提示

- 1. 用词和表达方式要符合普通人的理解和习惯,避免阅读时产生理解不畅。
- 2. 句子结构要避免歧义。
- 3. 使用最通用的翻译方法,不要炫耀自己的词汇量。
- 4. 充分表达原文意思。
- 5. 尽量简洁,删除冗余成分。
- 6. 一个词只有参照其对立面来理解时,才有确定的意义。

#### **7** 08

#### 口原文

而到魏晋南北朝时,<u>阴山脚下已成为水草丰美的游牧区。北朝民歌:"敕勒川,阴山下,</u> 天似穹庐,笼盖四野。天苍苍,野茫茫,风吹草低见牛羊。"就是当地游牧生活的生动写照。

#### 〇 讲解

"水草丰美的游牧区",魏晋南北朝是寒冷期,所以"水草丰美的游牧区"实际上应理解为农田又退化为牧区了。越是渲染水草丰美,越容易误导读者;"水草丰美"不是重点,退化成牧区才是重点。要突出气候变冷,农耕区退化成牧区才符合逻辑,这就是act local, think global。不能光看一句话,要看这句话在整篇文章里的作用。

《敕勒川》这首民歌大家耳熟能详,许多同学借用了前人的翻译,如下文:

By the side of the <u>rill</u>, At the foot of the hill

The grassland stretches under the firmament tranquil.

The boundless grassland lies
Under the boundless skies.
When the winds blow

And grass bends low,

My sheep and cattle will emerge before your eyes.xii

但对待前人的译文,也不可完全相信。比如,敕勒川,到底是一条河,还是平原("川"字有两个意思)?我认为做"平原"解释可能更合理:山下有一块平地,牛羊在那里吃草,而不是牛羊在河边吃草,可以改为on the Chi-le Plain。Chile连在一起像是"智利",建议加上一个连字符,写作Chi-le。其余部分的处理,译者必定有其道理,笔者在此不妄加猜测。

#### □ 学生译文举例

In Wei-Jin-Northern-Southern Dynasties period, the Yin Mountains region had become fertile agricultural lands<sup>1</sup> for nomads. A folk song from that time serves as a vivid reflection of their life: By the side of the rill, at the foot of the hill, neath the tranquil firmament, the grassland stretches. Beneath the boundless skies, the boundless grassland lies. When the winds blow and grass bends low, my sheep and cattle will emerge before your eyes.

1. 完全错误、游牧民族没有农业。也 不该强调fertile

#### □ 学生译文修改

In Wei-Jin-Northern-Southern Dynasties period, the Yin Mountains region had degraded to pasturelands for the nomads. A folk song from that time vividly reflects the nomadic life: At the foot of Yin Mountains, beneath the dome of the sky, the boundless Chi-le Plain lies. The winds blow, the grass bends low, and my sheep and cattle come into view.

修改后的译文尽管与原文不是完全对应,甚至有省略之处,但更符合逻辑。另外,译者要理解作者的写作意图,按照写作意图,决定内容的取舍和变通,还是要act local, think global。每个人写任何一篇文章都不是无病呻吟,都是为了应对外界的刺激。译者要理解前因后果。不仅知道作者写了什么,还要知道为什么写,是针对什么做出的反应。只有这样,才能游刃有余,知道该翻什么,不该翻什么,哪儿是重点,哪儿可以省去。

#### □参考译文

In Wei-Jin-Northern-Southern dynasties period, the Yin Mountains region had degraded to pasturelands for the nomads. A folk song from that time vividly depicts the nomadic life:

"At the foot of Yin mountains,

lies Chi-le Plain.
The dome of the sky,
Covers the wilds.
The winds blow,
The grass bends low,

And sheep and cattle come into view."

#### □ 要点提示

- 1. 避免无意中产生前后矛盾,翻译完之后要站在读者的立场仔细审查。
- 2. 理解作者的写作意图,按照写作意图,决定内容的取舍。
- 3. 尽量简洁。

#### 例中

#### □ 原文

不仅如此,长城以南的老农耕区,这时也逐渐被畜牧所侵蚀。西晋束皙谈到黄河流域的中原腹地时,说"<u>猪羊马牧</u>,布其境内",主张将马牛猪羊迁徙到"空虚之田"。这<u>空虚之田</u>,在今天看来,就是气候转冷,农耕尽废所致。

#### □讲解

"不仅如此"是进一步的证据,表递进关系,继阴山脚下之后,长城以南的老农耕区也被畜牧所侵蚀。按作者的逻辑来推断,天气变冷,种不了庄稼,才变成牧区。实际上可能并非如此,可能是由于中原战乱,土地荒芜,少数民族南下,才把生活习惯带到这里。根据史料,秦汉以后,游牧民族曾数度入主中原,企图在黄河中下游地区推行游牧或以牧为主的生产方式,结果都没有获得成功。其中最大规模的一次发生在魏晋南北朝时期。

东汉末年以来,由于黄河中下游长期战乱,人民死伤逃亡殆尽,内徙的游牧民族把大量荒废的农田改为牧场,一度实现了以牧为主,但一俟经济恢复,人口增加,恢复到以农为主的生产方式迫在眉睫。例如西晋的束皙曾经上书说:"州司十郡,土狭人繁,三魏尤甚,而猪羊马牧,布其境内。宜悉破废以供无业。"所以我们对作者的论点要保留质疑,但我们不会在译文中去改变作者的观点。

"猪羊马牧"中的"牧"是指牧场,要译出。经查证,"空虚之田"是指河北的某些地区。"在今天看来,就是气候转冷,农耕尽废所致",这是作者的观点,不是科学的结论,所以,"在今天看来"要译出。

#### □ 学生译文举例

Not only for this,<sup>1</sup> the ancient<sup>2</sup> arable land to the south of the Great Wall was gradually encroached by the animals. In West Jin, about the central areas around the Yellow river, Shu Xi said<sup>3</sup> that the pigs and sheep and horses<sup>4</sup> were all over the area, and he suggested that the government drive the animals to the deserted land. And the deserted land was<sup>5</sup> a result of the climate turning cold and the arable land being all deserted.

- 1. 语法不成立
- 2. 用词不当。
- 3. 结构奇怪。
- 4. 是指牧场。
- 5. 说得太绝对。

### □ 学生译文修改

Not only that, but the traditional farmland to the south of the Great Wall was also gradually encroached upon by animals. Referring to the hinterland of Central Plains, Shu Xi of West Jin said that "pastures for pigs, sheep and horses are everywhere", and suggested moving them to "deserted land". And the "deserted land", in today's view, was abandoned due to a colder climate.<sup>1</sup>

1. 译文力求简洁。

"耕地"是agricultural land, "可耕地"才是arable land。原译In West Jin, about...是顺句驱动的译法,句首用了两个介词短语。这在同传中允许,在笔译中还需改进。原文"空虚之田"使用引号,后文对其做解释,因此我们也保留引号。不写in today's view,最后一句所述就变成了客观事实,因此修改后加上。

### □ 参考译文

And not only that, but the traditional agricultural land to the south of the Great Wall was also gradually encroached upon by livestock farming. Referring to the heartland of the Central Plains along the Yellow River, Shu Xi of West Jin said that pastures for pigs, sheep and horses were all over the place, and suggested that the animals removed to "deserted lands". And the "deserted lands", in today's view, were farm lands deserted as the climate turned cold.

#### ☑ 要点提示

- 1. 对不确定的习惯用法,要上网检验一下。
- 2. 想用一个词前, 先确定它的意思和用法。
- 3. 句子开头不宜有太多零碎成分。如有两个介词,考虑是否将其中一个后置或变换说法。
- 4. 要多用简单易懂的动词结构,少用名词结构。

总的来看,作者把农牧之争归为气候变化是很勉强的。史料运用不严谨,所以推理存在很大的猜测成分。遇到史实错误,可以和作者沟通。翻译任何人的作品,都要持批判态度,才能透彻理解。

**尾注**(尾注为学生译文中的注释,是学生做作业的过程中查找的资料和论证,观点不一定正确。列出来,是为了展示作业过程。)

i. "天道"的字面含义是天的运动变化规律。世界必有其规则,是为天道。所谓天道,即万物的规则、万物的道理,一切事物皆有一定的规则(http://baike.baidu.com/subview/19695/10724635. htm?fr-aladdin)。而根据《牛津高阶英汉双解词典》,nature不仅指the whole universe and every created, not man-made,thing,也可表示force(s) controlling the events of the physical world。

因此,这里将天道译作nature。

- ii. "彼苍者天,曷其有极?"选自韩愈《祭十二郎文》,是韩愈写给侄子的文章。意思为"天哪,(我的悲痛)哪里有尽头呢?"但是纵观全文,发现作者意图是表达古人对自然的感叹,不包含悲痛之意。因此翻译时进行了意译。
- iii. "天道",指的是客观的自然规律、自然法则,与"人道"相对。Natural law, or the law of nature, is a system of law that is determined by nature, and so is universal. 意思与中文一致。
- IV. 外国人惯用的感叹方法。
- v. 经查证, the people of ancient China和ancient Chinese people均可表示中国古人。如: Ancient Chinese People and Their Pets (https://www.ourorient.com/ancient-chinese-people-and-their-pets); The Lifestyle of the people in Ancient China (http://www.booksie.com/non-fiction/essay/lanchava/the-lifestyle-of-the-people-in-ancient-china)。
- vi. 原文引用有误,故不译。
- vii. earthshaking的释义为: sufficiently significant to affect the whole world。如: The earth-shaking consequences of burying carbon (http://www.climatecentral.org/news/the-earth-shaking-consequences-of-burying-carbon-underground),意为"翻天覆地",形容变化巨大而彻底。(http://hanyu.iciba.com/cizu/309163.shtml)

我认为earthshaking可以传神地表达这一含义。

viii. 原文中"有人以统一的斤亩折算"在下文的平均亩产量中已经体现出来,因此在译文中省略不译。

亩是中国的上地面积单位,1亩约等于0.0667公顷。英语中没有相对应的单位,因此依照常用译法,直接音译做mu,并加上亩与公顷之间的转换作为说明。

#### 平行文本:

Chinese agricultural scientist Yuan Longping has pledged to raise hybrid rice's yield per mu (0.0667 hectares) by 1,000 kilograms within ten years. (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/china/2010-09/08/c\_13485509.htm)

A new kind of hybrid rice developed in China is expected to achieve a target yield of a thousand kilograms per mu, or 6070 kilograms per acre, this year. (http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2014-08/14/content\_18308237.htm)

- ix. 斤和亩直接音译的方法在英语中已经接受了,可以直接使用。(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jm; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mu)
- x. 根据调查研究, precipitation本身有降雨量的意思:
  - 4. Meteorology:
  - a. Any form of water, such as rain, snow, sleet, or hail, that falls to the earth's surface.
  - b. The quantity of such water falling in a specific area within a specific period. (http://www.thefreedictionary.com/precipitation)

### 汉英翻泽译·注·评

- xi. Ceteris paribus or ceterus paribus is a Latin phrase meaning "with other things the same" or "all other things being equal or held constant". (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ceteris paribus)
- xii 引用自许渊冲先生翻译的《敕勒歌》, A Shepherd's Song。收录在由中国对外翻译出版公司出版的《汉魏六朝诗(中英文对照)》中。

# 第 6 讲 以作者的视角确定主语和情态动词

本次练习中涉及的主要还是视角问题(谁在说话)。视角不同,选择的主语和情态动词就不同。如果主语和情态动词用错了,整篇文章就会失去意义。当然也存在其他重要的理解和表达问题。

### ØI⊂1

### □原文

根据国家发改委的规划,全国碳排放市场建设按照总体设计、分步实施的原则,分三个阶段进行。

已经过去的2014年和今年是准备阶段,今年重点任务包括:一方面,非试点地区开展历史 碳排放数据收集和基础能力建设工作,需要在借鉴试点地区经验的基础上迅速建立碳排放报告 核查体系、建设排放报告系统等;另一方面,国家层面利用世行PMR等项目抓紧推进国家碳 市场的顶层制度设计,确定国家碳市场的覆盖范围、配额总量、配额分配方法、交易机制、市 场调节机制,等等。

#### □讲解

老生常谈,一开始还是要强调Who is talking to whom? When? Where? Why?

有时,我们拿到的翻译材料是从一篇文章中截取的一段,要么无头无尾,要么没有作者信息。但即使不知道作者,我们也要通过调查研究,得知作者是谁、代表谁的立场、在对谁说话。这样,翻译过程中处理细节问题时就有了方向。

经反复调查后,我们知晓这篇文章的作者是林宇威。他不是政府工作人员,不属于任何监管部门,也不是学者,而是中创碳投公司的分析师(碳核查员)。所以,这篇文章的作者不代表政府。

那么,作者写这篇文章有什么用意呢? Who is talking to whom? 作者将文章发表在《中创碳投碳讯》上,后被碳交易网转载,其目的是向关注碳交易的企业介绍发改委的规划。

我看到有很多同学在翻译无主句的时候,用we作主语。要是用we的话,we指谁呢?若是翻译政府规划,我们可以推定主语为政府,英文可以用we。但是,作者是在介绍政府的规划,不是介绍自己所在的公司要做什么,所以译文里不能用we。

另外,情态动词十分重要,它决定了作者的角色。比如,作为企业的代表,作者可以说

the government should/need to/must do something。这是在给政府提建议,角色是政府顾问。但最好换用更委婉的方法,比如something should be done或something needs to be done。如果指名道姓地说the government should do this, should do that,就是在对政府表达不满,表达欠妥。

我们来逐句分析一下。

"根据国家发改委的规划,全国碳排放市场建设按照总体设计、分步实施的原则,分三个阶段进行。"这句话里的"总体设计、分步实施"翻译出来很麻烦,而且意思与后半句重复,可以不翻译。后面的"分三个阶段进行",就是"分步实施"。翻译是传达意思,不是重复文字。说一遍能说清楚,就不要说第二遍。

英文中不总是能体现汉语对仗工整的表达方式。要是觉得汉语说法实在很美,想在译文中复制出来,但是复制出来意思又明显有重复,办法之一就是给"总体设计、分步实施"(要译得十分简洁)的译文加上引号,表示这是原文的重要说法,尽管英文不够通顺,译者也不便简化。

从"已经过去的2014年和今年是准备阶段"这句话,我们可以推断出这篇文章是2015年写的。有些同学加了小标题,即Phase I (2014—2015),这样很好。当然,也可以按照原文说法来翻译,不加小标题。

"今年重点任务包括,一方面……另一方面……",有些同学在译文中省略了"一方面……另一方面……"结构,这样很好。中文里"一方面……另一方面……"表示对比,英文里也一样:

You use "on the one hand" to introduce the first of two contrasting parts, points, facts, or ways of looking at something. It is always followed later by "on the other hand" or "on the other". <sup>(1)</sup>

比如:

On the one hand, if the body does not have enough cholesterol, we would not be able to survive; on the other hand, if the body has too much cholesterol, the excess begins to line the arteries. <sup>②</sup>

但本篇原文中并没有对比的意思。"一方面,非试点地区……另一方面,国家层面……"不是对比关系,而是并列关系。实际上,还有第三个并列项,即"另外……"。可以把这三点分别翻译为一、二、三:一是在非试点地区,二是在国家层面,三是在立法方面。本段和接下来两段可以分别加一个小标题:"准备阶段""完善阶段""深化阶段",使文章结构更加清晰。

"非试点地区开展历史碳排放数据收集和基础能力建设工作",是讲要收集非试点地区

① http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english-cobuild-learners/hand, 2016年2月20日访问。

②同上。

重点企业过去的碳排放情况,即historical emissions。"基础能力建设工作"具体指什么语焉不详,按常理是指"能力建设",即capacity building。有人认为"基础能力建设"是指基础设施建设(infrastructure building),纯属望文生义,这里肯定不是指修路盖房之类的工程,可能是指要对所需人才进行培训,以便将来进行碳交易、碳核算等。英文中似乎没有basic capacity building一说,译为capacity building即可。

译文要注意简洁。原文主题就是碳市场,所以不必每次都把"碳"译出来,"历史碳排放数据收集"可以直接译为collection of historical data。

针对"需要在借鉴试点地区经验的基础上迅速建立碳排放报告核查体系、建设排放报告系统等"这一句,不少同学都发现了问题:"碳排放报告核查体系"和"排放报告系统"这两个并列成分到底是什么关系?二者都含有"报告",是否是一回事?根据同学调查,"碳排放报告核查体系"是指一个宏观的碳排放监控体系,国际上惯用MRV (measuring, reporting and verification)表示;而"排放报告系统"是其中的reporting机制,前者包含后者。如果确实如此(可与作者核实),可以译为the MRV system, including the reporting mechanism。也可以省略the reporting mechanism,因为它已包含在MRV当中。

要强调的一点是, "碳排放报告核查体系"指的是碳排放的报告与核查体系,是并列关系 ("核查"是指核查碳排放报告)。调查发现,在一篇报道中,前文用的是"报告核查",后文变为"报告与核查",足以证明。<sup>①</sup>遇到并列的词语时,一定要弄清楚中文到底是并列结构,还是偏正结构。

"借鉴试点地区经验"里的"经验"应为experience,不能用复数形式; advice, evidence, infrastructure等词都是不可数名词。

"国家层面利用世行PMR等项目抓紧推进国家碳市场的顶层制度设计",经查,PMR是指Partnership for Market Readiness Project,是一个project,不是program。project和program在汉语里都翻译为"项目",但意思不同。program是一个综合性规划,里面可能包含很多projects。所以,在联合国文件中,program一般译为"方案""计划""规划"和"署""计划署"(作为机构);而project则译为"项目"。但在中国,两者都译为"项目",给回译带来困难。日语中,program常用音译。

"利用世行PMR等项目"中的"等项目"是指世行PMR项目以及世行之外的其他主体开展的项目,而不是指世行开展的PMR项目及世行开展的其他项目。这些细节只有通过网上查找资料才能分辨,单凭文字无以判断。顺便提及,世行的项目就是能力建设项目。

很多同学看见"推进"就喜欢用promote,但是promote是宣传、推广、让大家知道的意思。而这里的"推进"是指向前推动,可以用advance。"制度设计"即institutional design。institution这个词在英文中有很多意思,可以是"机构",也可以是"规章制度"。而"顶层制

① http://paper.people.com.cn/rmrb/html/2014-07/20/nw.D110000renmrb 20140720 1-03.htm, 2016年2月20日 访问。

度设计"其实是top-down design,也就是提纲挈领、从上至下地进行设计,与master-planning (整体规划)是一个意思。有些权威机构把"顶层设计"翻译为top-level design,并不能反映这个词的本义。《顶层设计内涵解读与首要任务分析》这篇文章〔许耀桐《人民论坛》(2012年第17期)〕里面有详细论述。

"确定国家碳市场的覆盖范围、配额总量、配额分配方法、交易机制、市场调节机制等等"一句中,"覆盖范围"指碳排放交易市场包含哪些行业和企业。有些同学查到scope and coverage的说法,了解到scope表示覆盖的行业,coverage表示覆盖的实体。如果不查询,我们还会以为两个词是同义反复。"配额总量"用quota或credit(标准说法叫做assigned amounts)均可。有些同学将"配额总量"译为the total number of allowances,也可以。quota和credit是"配额"的统称,意思相同;allowances和permits(意思相同)是排放许可单位,一个个许可单位加起来,就是"配额总量"。这是我目前的理解,大家可以进一步核实。这两组词,就好比equity(股权)和shares(股票)的关系,前者是统称,后者是一支支股票。

### □ 学生译文举例

In accordance with the National Reform and Development Commission plan, the establishment of a nationwide carbon market<sup>1</sup> will be carried out<sup>1</sup> in three stages following the principles of overall planning and step-by-step implementation.<sup>2</sup>

The past year of 2014 and this year constitute the preparation stage. The major tasks for this year include the following: on one hand, non-pilot zones should collect historical carbon emission data, implement basic capacity building as well as quickly establish the verification system of carbon emission reports and the emission reporting system; on the other hand, the central government should accelerate institution building to establish the carbon market through projects such as the World Bank's PMR and determine the coverage, the total amount of quotas, their allocation methods as well as the trading and market control mechanisms of the nationwide carbon market.

- 1. carry out establishment就是 establish.
- 2. overall planning and step-by-step implementation可加上引号,否则与in three stages意思略显重复,甚至可以删除,删除后与下面一段接续更加紧密。
- 3. 无对比关系, 删除。
- 4. 是按规划办事,不是作者提建 议。所以,应该用will。
- 5. 省略。
- 6. 删除。
- 7. 理解错误,并列理解为偏正。必 须阅读相关资料才能正确理解。
- 8. 作者不是在给政府提建议,是在 介绍政府的计划。
- 9. quota本身就是total amount。

### □ 学生译文修改

In accordance with the National Reform and Development<sup>1</sup> Commission (NDRC) plan, the national carbon market will be established in three stages.

1. 原译颠倒了Reform和Development 的顺序。

The past year (2014) and this year will be the preparation stage. The major tasks for this year will be collecting historical data and capacity building in non-pilot areas, and, based on the experience of pilot areas, promptly establishing the carbon emission reporting and verification system and the reporting mechanism. At the national level, the World Bank's PMR project<sup>2</sup> will be used to design<sup>3</sup> the national carbon market and to determine its scope and coverage, the quotas, their allocation methods, as well as the trading and market adjustment<sup>4</sup> mechanisms.

- 2. "等"字省略。不说不代表该项目 是唯一项目。
- 3. 顶层设计、是个流行语。不一定 非要翻译出来赶时髦。
- 4. 市场调节、是对市场进行上预, 维持价格稳定。

### □参考译文

According to the master plan of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the national carbon market will be established in three stages.

Last year, 2014, and this year are the preparation stages. This year's priorities include:

First, collecting historical emission data and building capacity in non-pilot areas, and promptly establishing the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system based on the experience of pilot areas.

Second, using projects such as the World Bank's Partnership for Market Readiness<sup>|||</sup> (PMR) project to advance the top-down design of the national carbon market, including its scope and coverage<sup>|||</sup>, the quotas, the permits allocation method, the trading mechanism, and the market regulation mechanism.

### □ 要点提示

- 1. 翻译之前一定要弄清楚Who is talking to whom? When? Where? Why?
- 2. 译文选用的情态动词要与原文作者的身份和立场相符。
- 3. 汉语中有许多工整对仗的表达方法,如果两个词表达同一意思,则不必全部译出。
- 4. 不能一见到"一方面······另一方面·····" 就翻译成on one hand... on the other hand...。
- 5. 注意program和project的区别。

### M C≥

### □ 原文

另外,碳市场离不开立法保障,需要争取在管理办法的基础上进一步提高碳市场的立法级别,出台国务院行政法规,同时出台其他相关的配套细则和技术标准,为启动交易做好准备。

"十三五"期间是运行完善阶段。初期重点工作是在完成历史核查、确定纳入企业名单的基础上,做好配额的初始分配,开始启动市场运行。争取在"十三五"期间全面实施碳排放权

交易体系, 调整和完善交易制度, 实现市场稳定运行。

### □讲解

"碳市场离不开立法保障"中的"立法保障"是指碳市场要有法律规范,建议译为 legislative safeguards。有些同学用了legitimacy一词,是错用。legitimacy是指合法性、正当性、合理性,不是指符合法律规定,而是指符合自然法则。

"需要争取在管理办法的基础上进一步提高碳市场的立法级别,出台国务院行政法规,同时出台其他相关的配套细则和技术标准,为启动交易做好准备",好多同学翻译错这段话,错在"管理办法"的译法上。"管理办法"不能任意翻译为administrative measures,因为这是专有名词,在前文中已经出现过,是指国家发改委气候变化可发布的《碳排放权交易管理暂行办法》,译文应为大写的Provisional Measures。发改委是国家部委,国家部委发布的规定叫做部门规章(departmental rules)。原文的意思是争取在"部门规章"的基础上提高碳市场的立法级别,提高到国务院行政法规这一级别的法律。所以,"提高碳市场的立法级别"和"出台国务院行政法规"是一回事。译文如果说"一方面提高碳市场的立法级别,另一方面出台国务院行政法规",意思就错了。因为"提高立法级别"是总概括,"出台国务院行政法规"是"提高立法级别"的具体方式。"配套细则"和"技术标准"即detailed rules and technical standards。"技术标准"不能译为technical specification,因为technical specification是指比technical standards更为具体、更为详细的技术细则。这些概念的定义都要通过网络核实。译者要知道自己译出来的文字在英文中到底是什么意思。

"运行完善阶段"指继续运行并进一步完善,即operation and improvement stage,"运行"和"完善"是并列关系。"在完成历史核查、确定纳入企业名单的基础上,做好配额的初始分配,开始启动市场运行"中的"初始分配"即initial allocation。这句话许多同学都译错了。根据前文可知,"历史核查"和"确定纳入企业名单"在上一个阶段已经完成,而这一阶段的工作就是要在上一阶段工作的基础上"做好配额的初始分配,开始启动市场运行"。很多同学却误解为本阶段先核查、确定名单,再分配额度。

### □ 学生译文举例

Besides, the carbon market requires the support of legislation. Therefore, administrative measures concerning the carbon market need to be updated to higher levels of legislation, namely, administrative regulations enacted by the State Council as well as supportive detailed rules and technical standards in order to lay a solid foundation for the initiation of carbon trading.

The 13th Five Year Plan period corresponds to the improvement stage in which<sup>3</sup> the key tasks are to preliminarily

- 1. 顺接关系不一定总是用therefore之 类的连接词。
- 译者显然没有认识到这是个专有 名词。很可能是因为没有看上 文。
- 3. 句子有些长, 可断开。尽量不用 长句。

allocate the emission quotas and launch the carbon market after verifying past data and determining the list of participating enterprises.<sup>4</sup> During the 13th Five Year Plan period, we will strive to<sup>5</sup> put in place the carbon trading system, adjust and improve the trading rules in order to ensure the steady functioning of the carbon market.

- 4. 译者显然把这项 L作理解为本阶段的,错误,没有瞻前顾后。时刻当心句子歧义。
- 5. 这是政府要办的事情,而作者不 是官员,不能以官员口吻we说 话。Who is talking?

### □ 学生译文修改

The Carbon market also requires the support of legislation. The Provisional Measures on the carbon market needs to be upgraded to administrative regulations of the State Council, and detailed rules and technical standards need to be developed to support carbon trading.

The 13th Five Year Plan period corresponds to the operation and improvement stage. The key tasks are to preliminarily allocate the quotas and launch the carbon market based on historical data verified and the list of participating enterprises. In this stage, the carbon trading system will be put in place and improved and the smooth functioning of the carbon market achieved.

### □ 参考译文

Third, proper legislation for carbon markets.<sup>1</sup> Legislation of higher authority needs to be adopted on the basis of the Provisional Measures<sup>2</sup>. Administrative regulations issued by the State Council and supporting rules and technical standards are desirable in the preparation for emission trading.

The 13th Five-Year-Plan period is the operation and improvement stage. In this stage, emission permits will be initially allocated to participating enterprises based on historical data<sup>3</sup>, and market operation will be launched. The trading scheme<sup>4</sup> will be implemented in full scale and refined to achieve smooth operation of the market.

- 1. 改为"升级", 不是"更新" (update)。
- 2. 配套放在前面不顺。挪一下位置也无妨。

- 1. 增加一个主题句。
  - 2. 根据上文,"管理办法"指2014年12月10日国家发改委发布的《碳排放权交易管理暂行办法》。英文译文是Provisional Measures for the Administration of Carbon Emission Rights Trading December 2014: The NDRC released the Provisional measures for the Administration of Carbon Emission Rights Trading (high-level regulations on the national ETS).
  - 3. 根据上下文,完成历史核查、确定纳入企业名单应该是第一阶段的任务,在第二阶段开始时应该已经结束,所以用完成时表达。第二阶段的重点工作应该是配额的初始分配和启动市场运行。
  - 4. pollution allowance or emission rights, government-issued permit to emit a certain amount of a pollutant. The holder of the permit may use it to pollute legally, may trade permits, or may sell the permit for a profit. (http:// encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/ pollution+allowance)

### □ 要点提示

- 1. 要时刻瞻前顾后,不要只看一句。
- 2. 我国有各种级别的法律,包括宪法(constitution)、法律(laws)、行政法规(administrative regulations)、部门规章(departmental rules)、地方性法规(local regulations)等,翻译时要注意区分。

### 例 ■3

### ■ 原文

2020年以后则是稳定深化阶段,主要任务是发展多元化的交易产品、交易模式,形成运行稳定、健康活跃的交易市场,充分利用市场机制来促进我国碳减排工作的开展。

建立全国碳市场的过程中,如何充分吸纳借鉴试点地区的经验十分重要。总体而言,经过近两年的实践,试点地区对全国建立碳市场可供借鉴的经验,主要有以下三个方面:

### □讲解

"稳定深化阶段"可以翻译成consolidation stage或maturity stage。如果用the deepening phase, 就暗含着deep market这样的搭配,说不通。可以考虑stabilization, stable market也说得通。

"发展多元化的交易产品、交易模式"可以译为to diversify products, trading models/modes。有些同学看到"模式"就喜欢译成pattern, "模式"可以翻译成modes或models,有时也译为pattern。pattern指的是有规律性的行为,还有"图样"的意思。图样也是有规律的东西,比如,the development pattern of emerging economies可以翻译成"新兴经济体的发展模式",但实际上是"发展规律"的意思,如都是先污染后治理。而原文中的"交易模式"并不是交易的规律,而是一种方式,所以不能用pattern。

"形成运行稳定、健康活跃的交易市场"中的"稳定"译为stable,不能译为steady。 steady形容的常常是动态的东西,如a steady progress, steady improvement,等等。而stable形容的则是静态的东西,如a stable market, a stable situation,等等。从这两词的搭配上就能够判断出其用法。

"健康活跃"中的"活跃"被很多同学译为了proactive。proactive成了一个时髦词,经常在新闻发布会上"露面"。但是proactive是什么意思呢?联合国术语词典对它有详细解释:

#### 11 英汉联合国术语词典

#### proactive

主动积极; 预先的; 预防性的; 先发制人的; 未雨绸缪

#### 注释:

各位同事请注意:

- 1。"Proactive" 一词,代表团认为宜译作"主动积极",如"proactive monitoring"为"(进行)主动积极(的)监测"。
- 2。 "humanitarian access" 宜译作"人道主义援助准入",因为不仅涉及实际的通行问题,而且还有行政问题,"准入"可以涵盖各方面,如"市场准入"。

#### \$ 4.5

There are two senses to proactive. The first is a technical sense in psychology, that refers to the inhibitions caused by an earlier stage of learning upon a later stage of learning. It's usually found in the phrase proactive inhibition.

The proactive you might encounter is defined in the Random House Webster's Unabridged as 'serving to prepare for, intervene in, or control an expected occurrence or situation, especially a negative or difficult one; anticipatory'. In other words, active in advance. A typical use is "proactive measures against crime"—measures taken to attempt to prevent crimes, rather than measures taken to react to them after they've happened. Proactive was coined as an opposite to reactive from pro- 'forward'. It is first recorded in the early 1970s (the psychological term is from the 1930s). By around 1980, it made its way into mainstream contexts, often with disapproval (it was often called a buzz-word). William Safire, for example, suggested in 1980 that "others would use 'provocative,' rather than 'pro-active,' as a more accurate antonym to 'reactive'"; this never caught on.

由此可知, proactive是人们根据reactive造出来的, 所以在使用proactive时要考虑一下, 看看该情景的对立面是否reactive。如果不是, 就不要使用proactive, 可考虑positive、active等别的词。由于proactive翻译为中文意为"积极主动", 所以许多人见到"积极""主动"就翻译成proactive。殊不知中文里"积极"有很多意思, 有时候是reactive的反义词, 有时候是"活跃"的同义词。原文"健康活跃"中的"活跃"可译为dynamic、robust或active, 不能译为proactive。

顺便提及,"积极的财政政策"总被译为proactive fiscal policy,就是译者不知道proactive 一词的来源而随意使用的结果。"积极的财政政策"是expansionary fiscal policy,就是扩张性的财政政策。我看到网上讨论说,因为"扩张性"这个词在中文里不好听,为了避免用这个词,才改说"积极的财政政策",名字变换而已。我相信英语读者不知道proactive fiscal policy 是什么意思。

"建立全国碳市场的过程中,如何充分吸纳借鉴试点地区的经验十分重要。"这篇文章写的比较口语化,"如何借鉴吸纳"中的"借鉴""吸纳"二词只译出一个也不会丢失原文任何信息。如果翻译成how to learn (from) and absorb the experience of pilot zones is very important就有些啰嗦。

"总体而言,经过近两年的实践,试点地区对全国建立碳市场可供借鉴的经验,主要有以下三个方面:……" 这句话中的"以下三个方面" 经常被译为the following three aspects,没问题。也可以译为: The experience can be summed up/summarized as follows..., 或者说Three lessons can be learned from...。有些同学译为The experience can be concluded as follows..., 但是 conclude the experience搭配上是说不通的。

### □ 学生译文举例

After the year 2020 is the phase of stabilizing and deepening the development. The major task is to develop a wide range of trading products and patterns to form a stable and robust trading market. We will make full use of market mechanisms to promote the reduction of China's carbon emissions.

During the establishment of the national carbon market, to learn from the experience of the trial carbon markets is of great importance. In general, after nearly two years of practice, the experience of trials for<sup>6</sup> the nationwide carbon market can be concluded<sup>7</sup> mainly in the following three aspects:

- 1. 搭配不当: deep development?
- 2. 如前所述,选词错误。
- 3. 主要任务有三项,是并列关系, 不是手段和目的关系。
- 4. Who is talking?
- 5. 搭配
- 6. experience for 意思不清。
- 7. 用词。

### □ 学生译文修改

After the year 2020 is the consolidation stage. The major task is to diversify products and business models and develop a stable and robust market. Market mechanisms will be used to reduce China's carbon emissions.

In the establishment of the national market, experience of the pilot areas is of great importance. In general, after nearly two years, the experience can be summarized as follows:

### □ 参考译文

From 2020 onward is the maturity stage. The focus will be diversifying products and business models and developing a stable and dynamic market. This will allow the country to reduce emissions through fully market-based mechanisms.

The experience of pilot areas is crucial for establishing the national market. In general, the pilot projects of the past two years taught us three lessons:

### □ 要点提示

- 1. pattern指有规律性的行为,与中文的"模式"并不完全对等。
- 2. stable用于形容静态的东西,如situation、market等。steady则形容动态的东西,如progress、improvement等。
  - 3. proactive与reactive相对,与"积极"不完全对等。
  - 4. 注意译文的简洁性, 在不损害原文意思的前提下, 能省就省。

### 例中

### ■ 原文

第一,作为一种全新的以排放管制为目标的政策型市场,碳市场的建设非常复杂,需要良好的数据基础、复杂的制度设计、配套的基础设施、严格的法律保障,等等,制度成本较为高昂。……试点碳市场的最重要作用就是证明了碳交易体系、碳市场在中国的可行性,并积累了丰富的经验;试点碳市场在运行一年多时间里基本表现良好,碳交易体系顺利运转,碳排放报告核查、配额分配、交易、履约等工作有序展开,为全国碳市场的建设树立了信心,并积累了宝贵的经验。

### □讲解

"政策型市场"可以翻译成policy-based/driven market。有不少同学翻译成policy-oriented market, orient是 "东方"的意思,其动词意思是"指明哪里是东方",引申为"指明方向"。入学之后的orientation(入学教育),就是告诉新生食堂在哪、图书馆在哪、以后怎么生活,不至于disoriented(迷失方向)。我们常说的"摸不着北"就可以翻译成disoriented("摸不着东")。

既然知道orient的本意是朝向,那policy-oriented的意思就是"政策导向""为政策服务"。举例来说,export-oriented(出口导向型的),就是"以出口为目的":生产在前,出口在后,生产服务于出口。policy-oriented research(政策导向型研究题目),其研究目的是为了帮助国家出台一项政策:研究在前,政策在后。这样一来,policy-oriented market(政策导向型市场)就说不通了:市场在先,政策在后?显然荒谬,肯定是先有政策,再有市场,而不是相反。

有一次我和一位越南外交部退休的资深译员交流,谈及中国的经济制度叫"社会主义市场经济",我问他越南的经济制度叫什么,他回答说越南搞的是"社会主义定向的市场经济",英文是socialist-oriented market economy,意思是现在发展市场经济,是为了以后实现社会主义。说得很妙!

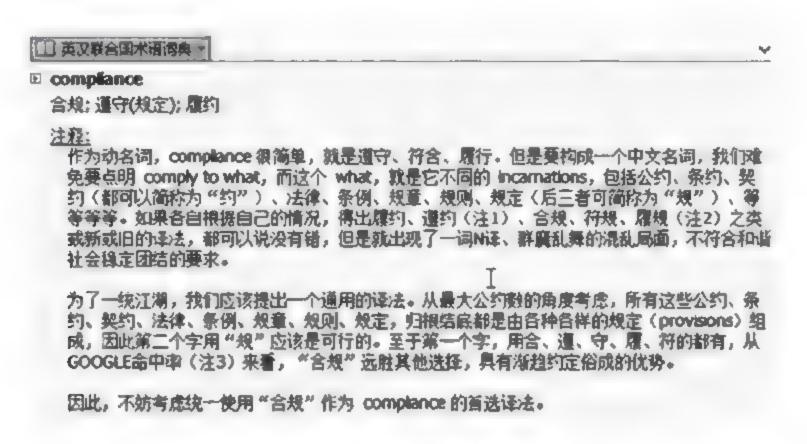
"良好的数据基础"可以译为good/reliable data, "基础"就不用翻译了。"配套的基础设施"可译为supporting infrastructure。法律自然是要严格执行的,所以"严格的法律保障"中"严格的"可以省去不译。"制度成本"即institutional cost,是概述,指的是前面"数据基础""配套设施"和"法律保障",建立这一整套制度需要很多人力和财力。

"试点碳市场的最重要作用就是证明了碳交易体系、碳市场在中国的可行性"这句话又出现了不严谨的说法: "碳交易体系"和"碳市场"是一回事,但口语当中我们往往把同义词堆砌起来使用。"可行性"即feasibility。

"积累了丰富的经验"中的"经验"应该理解为"运作的经验",即碳市场如何操作,所以译为operational experience, 会让句子读起来更"丰满"一些。

"试点碳市场在运行一年多时间里基本表现良好"这句话是总括, "碳交易体系顺利运转""碳排放报告核查、配额分配、交易、履约等工作有序展开"是"基本表现良好"的具体体现, 这两者不是并列关系。翻译时要抓住这样的逻辑层次, 以便在适当的地方断句。

很多同学都把"履约"错译为obligation performance之类。"履约"是一个外来词,对应英文是compliance。联合国中文处为该词确定译法时,费了很大功夫。在相关记录中,我看到这样的讨论:



现在, "合规"和"履约"都比较常用: 前者用于政府部门和企业, 后者用于国家履行公约义务。

### □ 学生译文举例

First, as a newly emerged policy-oriented<sup>1</sup> market which targets at controlling emissions, the construction of emissions trading scheme<sup>2</sup> will undergo<sup>3</sup> an arduous process. It needs a reliable data statistical system,<sup>4</sup> program management system,<sup>5</sup> supporting infrastructure, necessary laws and regulations, thus the institutional cost will be considerable.

The most important role of the pilot scheme is that it verified<sup>6</sup> the emission trading system, showed the feasibility of national emissions trading scheme,<sup>7</sup> provided valuable experience. The year long run of the pilot scheme was basically in a good shape<sup>8</sup> and the emission trading system functioned smoothly: assessment and verification, allowance allocation, transactions, compliance and other well-organized works have been completed.<sup>9</sup> The great performance of the pilot scheme has set a good example and provided valuable experience for the national emissions trading scheme.

- 1. 前面已分析。
- 用不定冠词。中国学生往往对冠 词不够敏感。不是用错,就是遗 漏。但对于英文读者来说,可能 留下坏印象。
- 3. If you undergo something necessary or unpleasant, it happens to you.

  New recruits have been undergoing training in recent weeks.

  He underwent an agonising 48-hour wait for the results of tests.
- 4. 搭配不当。
- 5. 原文中没有。
- 6. 用词不当。该词的意思为"核 实""确认为真实的"。
- 7. 译者没有看出碳交易体系、碳市 场为同一。
- 8. run 无法用shape来形容。
- 9. 与原意有出入。

### □ 学生译文修改

First, as a new policy-based market for emission control, the carbon market can only be created through a complicated process. It requires reliable data, sophisticated institutional design, supporting infrastructure and legal guarantees, which will incur high institutional cost.

第6讲

The most important function of the pilot scheme is that it has proved the feasibility of a carbon trading scheme and provided valuable experience. The scheme was running well over the year and the trading system functioned smoothly: reporting and verification, quota allocation, trading and compliance have been completed in a well-organized way. The pilot scheme has boosted our confidence and provided valuable experience for a national market.

### □ 参考译文

First, national feasibility. The carbon market is a new, policy-based market to curb emissions. The establishment of such a market entails high institutional costs due to its complexity and demand for reliable data, sophisticated design, supporting infrastructure and legal guarantee.

The biggest contribution of the pilot markets is that they have demonstrated the feasibility of a carbon trading scheme or carbon market in China, and have accumulated much experience in operation. The pilot markets have been functioning well in the past year. The trading scheme was running smoothly, with well organized reporting and verification, quota allocation, trading, and compliance<sup>2</sup> activities. This has boosted our confidence in, and provided valuable experience for, establishing the national carbon market.

- 1. 在本段以及下两段,我都做了类似概括。这是因为中文叙述时不讲究用主题句,往往在一个段落的最后才告诉读者要点。这篇文章并非级别很高的文章,译者具有较大灵活性。译者可以把要点提炼出来放在段首,方便读者阅读。
- 2. 根据《北京市碳排放权注册登记系统操作指南》,履约指的是服约单位按其核查年度排放量上缴(submit)配额、英文中对应的说法是compliance:

High level of compliance from installations Companies' level of compliance with the EU ETS rules was again high. Less than 1% of the installations participating did not surrender allowances covering all their 2011 emissions by the deadline of 30 April 2012. These installations are typically small and together account for less than 1% of emissions covered by the EU ETS. Two percent of installations failed to submit verified emissions for 2011 by the same deadline.

(http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\_IP-12-477\_en.htm)

### ▶ 要点提示

- 1. 必要时,可以增加段落主题句。
- 2. 译者要抓住文字背后的逻辑层次,合理断句,合理组织语言。

3. "履约"是外来词,对应词为compliance。

### M ⊂s

### □原文

第二,中国地域辽阔,各地的经济发展水平、产业结构和布局具有较大差异,这是在之前的欧美澳新碳市场所不曾遇到的,因此在中国建设碳市场的难度即使只从地域差异性来说也远大于发达国家。碳排放权交易试点地区包括了中国各种类型的经济体……试点通过实践解决了碳市场在不同地区的适用性问题。

第三,碳市场是进行温室气体减排的政策手段之一,其他主要的政策手段选择还有碳税、直接的行政管制等,各种政策手段各有优劣。中国在"十二五"期间第一次考虑实施温室气体减排政策,选择哪种政策路径存在较大的不确定性,在全国尺度采用何种政策更需要经过充足的研究、准备。……经过试点的实践,有充分的理由表明,继续在全国尺度进一步推进碳市场对于中国2020年40—45目标以及2030年峰值目标的完成都具有积极的意义。

### □讲解

"产业结构和布局"中的"布局"指的是产业的地理分布,好多同学将之翻译成了layout,给人的印象是"电路图""平面图",违背"产业布局"的含义。此处的"布局"可以翻译成geographical/spatial distribution (of industries)。还有同学译为industrial structure and distribution。industrial distribution的意思不明确,不知道具体指什么。英文中说的industrial distribution of unemployment,即失业在不同产业中的分布情况,显然和原文中"产业布局"的意思不同。翻译时不能满足于翻译出对应的词,还要考虑译文能否被读者正确理解。

"各种类型的经济体"可以译为all types of economies。中国中部、东部、西部发展水平很不一样,这些地区可以称为一个个经济体(economy)。可以将"试点通过实践解决了碳市场在不同地区的适用性问题"作为段落主题句,归纳为applicability,放在本段开头。

"其他主要的政策手段选择"中的"选择"可以不译。"碳税"即carbon tax。"直接的行政管制"即direct administrative regulations/control。

"中国在'十二五'期间第一次考虑实施温室气体减排政策,选择哪种政策路径存在较大的不确定性,在全国尺度采用何种政策更需要经过充足的研究、准备"可能是本篇文章中最难理解的一句话。这句话的字面意思似乎很清楚,但是它讲的到底是过去还是将来?文章发表时,是"十二五"最后一年。"选择哪种政策路径存在较大的不确定性"是说在"十二五"期间选择政策路径时举棋不定,还是说将来中国选择哪种路径还未定?根据上下文和相关资料,

"十二五"期间中国在考虑实施减排政策,针对某些政策在搞试点,将来采用什么政策(碳税还是碳交易市场等)还没确定。如果碳市场试点比较成功,将来就可能采取碳市场政策。所以,这句话是说将来的不确定性,而不是过去的举棋不定。

"有充分的理由表明"中的"表明"不要轻易译为prove,因为中文中并没有说"证

明",而是说"表明",可以用indicate、demonstrate等。"在全国尺度"译为at the national scale。

### □ 学生译文举例

Second, different from Europe, Australia, the U.S. and New Zealand, China sees a wild range of different economic circumstances<sup>1</sup> and varied industrial structures and layouts.<sup>2</sup> As a result, the development of a national ETS in China is much more difficult than that of developed countries, even if geographic differences are the only factor taken into account.<sup>3</sup> Since the selected pilot regions cover different types of China's economies<sup>4</sup>, those programs will help the national ETS meet local conditions.

Third, carbon market<sup>5</sup> is one of the policies to reduce GHG emission. Other policies may<sup>6</sup> include carbon taxation, direct administrative regulation and so on.<sup>7</sup> Each has its own pros and cons. Such kind of policy<sup>8</sup> was first planned to be implemented<sup>9</sup> during the 12th five-year plan, but which one to adopt was undetermined at that time.<sup>10</sup> It<sup>11</sup> required considerable researches and preparation before the initiation of a nationwide scheme. Experience gained by<sup>12</sup> pilots suggests that a national ETS will help China cut its 2020 carbon intensity by 45–50 percent from the 2005 level and peak its GHGs by 2030<sup>v 13</sup>.

### □ 学生译文修改

Second, different from Europe, Australia, the U.S. and New Zealand, China is a collection of regional economies widely different in levels of development, industrial structure, and geographic distribution of economic activities. The regional differences alone make the establishment of a national ETS in China much more difficult than in developed countries. The pilot regions have covered different types of economies and thus addressed the applicability issue of an ETS in different regions.

Third, a<sup>2</sup> carbon market is only one policy option<sup>3</sup> to reduce GHG emissions. Other options include<sup>4</sup> a carbon tax and direct administrative control. Each policy has its own strengths and

- 1、请检验此为何意。
- 2. 并非"布局"之义。
- 3. 意思不清。
- 4. 不符合英文习惯。
- 5. 冠词。可数名词 -般不会光秃秃 使用。
- 6. 原文确定无疑,没有说"可以"。
- 7. include/such as之后不用and so on。
- 8. "十二五"期间是考虑各种政 策,不是一种。
- 9. 避免两个被动语态连用。
- 10. 意思错误。不是当时不确定,现 在都还没确定。因为"十二五" 还在试验哪种方式好。
- 11. 指代不明
- 12.介词
- 13.学生找到的这个网站叫做"中外对话",翻译了大量中英对照的文章,翻译质量上乘,可以拿来做翻译练习。https://www.chmadialogue.net/

- 1. 研究产业布局的学问叫做经济地理学: Economic geography is the study of the location, distribution and spatial organization of economic activities across the world. It represents a traditional subfield of the discipline of geography. However, many economists have also approached the field in ways more typical of the discipline of economics.
- 2. 冠词。
- 3. "选项"。
- 4. 去掉may。情态动词很重要。不要随意增添。"主要"省略无妨。因为只要是列在"包括"之后的,必定是重要的。
- 5. pros and cons也不错,但可能不够常用。

weaknesses.<sup>5</sup> Since China first considered such policies during the 12th plan period<sup>6</sup>, it has not yet decided which approach to adopt. For a policy at the national level, even more researches and preparations are needed. Experience from pilot areas suggests that a national ETS will help China cut its carbon intensity by 45–50 percent from the 2005 level by 2020 and peak its GHG emissions by 2030.

6. 可省略five-year。

### □ 参考译文

Second, regional applicability. Regional differences in China with respect to<sup>2</sup> level of development, industrial structure and spatial distribution of industries have no parallel in Europe, the United States, Australia and New Zealand, where carbon markets have been established. Building a national market in China, therefore, will be far more difficult than in those countries. The pilot projects cover all types of economies in China and their success suggests the applicability of a carbon market to different regions.

Third, applicability of "cap and trade". Apart from "cap and trade", there are other policy options for emission reduction, including a carbon tax and direct administrative regulation. Each measure has its own strengths and weaknesses. China started to consider such policies during the 12th plan period. It has not determined which path to take but a policy on a national scale requires even more study and preparation. The pilot experience suggests that the creation of a national market is able to help China achieve the dual targets of reducing its carbon intensity by 40% to 45% from 2005 levels by 2020, as well as peaking its emissions by 2030<sup>4</sup>.

- 1. 添加了主题句。
- 2. 用in也可以
- 3. 与carbon market意思相同。

Cap and trade is the most environmentally and economically sensible approach to controlling greenhouse gas emissions, the primary driver of global warming.

The "cap" sets a limit on emissions, which is lowered over time to

which is lowered over time to reduce the amount of pollutants released into the atmosphere.

The "trade" creates a market for carbon allowances, helping companies innovate in order to meet, or come in under, their allocated limit. The less they emit, the less they pay, so it is in their economic incentive to pollute less. https://www.edf.org/climate/how-

cap-and-trade-works
Emissions trading or cap and trade
is a government-mandated, marketbased approach to controlling
pollution by providing economic
incentives for achieving reductions
in the emissions of pollutants.
Various countries, states and
groups of companies have adopted
such trading systems, notably for
mitigating climate change.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Emissions\_trading

4. 用引号查 "emission peaking";
Figure 1: Emission peaking time.
From Post-2020 climate agreements in the major economies assessed in the light of global models
http://www.nature.com/
nclimate/journal/v5/n2/fig tab/
nclimate2475 Fl.html

### ☑ 要点提示

1. 英文中prove表示已经证实的、无可争议的事实、真理等,肯定程度十分之高。中文里

- 的"表明"最好译为demonstrate、indicate等程度较轻的词。
  - 2. 可用"中外对话"网站上的文章做练习。

**尾注**(尾注为学生译文中的注释,是学生做作业的过程中查找的资料和论证,观点不一定正确。列出来,是为了展示作业过程。)

- i. 根据carbon market watch, 碳市场的目标是让减排的整体成本尽可能降低。目前有两种碳市场: 总量—交易体系(cap-and-trade system)和碳补偿机制(offsetting mechanism)。
  - 总量一交易体系设定上限,比如降低到1990年排放水平的20%以下。按照排放上限国家或者企业获得排放配额,每一个排放配额允许他们排放一吨二氧化碳当量。交易体系所覆盖的实体必须通过以下的方法完成它们的目标:
  - 减少自己的碳排放
  - 跟排放配额盈余的国家进行碳贸易
  - 通过购买碳信用额达到目标

到目前为止,最大的总量一交易体系是欧盟的排放交易体系(EU-ETS)。

碳补偿机制不设定上限。每个减少排放的碳补偿项目可以获得抵消的额度。这些抵消额度可以出售给符合总量一交易体系所涵盖的实体。"京都议定书"建立了两个碳补偿机制,所谓的"灵活机制";清洁发展机制(CDM)和联合履行(JI)。

碳排放市场对应的英文是carbon trading market或者carbon market。全国碳排放市场可能有两种表达: 一是national carbon market, 二是nationwide carbon market。这两种说法在英文中都存在。

- ii. 温室气体的测量、报告、核查简称MRV,即measurable, reportable, verifiable。"碳排放报告核查体系、建设排放报告系统"其实就是核查和报告系统,因此翻译为reporting and verification system。已经过谷歌检验。
- iii. https://www.thepmr.org:



- iv. "碳市场覆盖范围"指碳排放权交易体系涵盖哪些种类的温室气体、哪些排放源和参与主体。 英文是scope and coverage。查证如下:
  - coverage: sectors to be regulated by a GHG ETS
  - scope: entities to be regulated by a GHG ETS

(https://www.thepmr.org/system/files/documents)

v. 在2014年11月的《中美气候变化联合声明》中,中国已经宣布计划在2030年左右实现二氧化碳

排放峰值, 但并未明确峰值总量。

王毅早先接受中外对话专访时谈到"十三五"规划期间,为了应对严重灰霾等问题,在约束性目标方面,除了继续执行强度目标(能源强度、碳强度)之外,应该考虑更多的总量控制目标。

这些目标包括2020年碳排放强度在2005年基础上下降40—45%, 2020年非化石能源消费比例 达到15%, 2030年非化石能源消费比例达到20%; 2020年一次能源消费总量控制在48亿吨标准 煤左右, 煤炭消费总量控制在42亿吨左右等。(https://www.chmadialogue.net/blog/7787-Chinagovt-think-tank-urges-early-CO2-cap/ch)

## 第 伊 讲 以英文写作的规范要求翻译

本次练习选用的文章专业性不是很强,我们在继续关注理解的同时,要更多地注意表达,要把翻译视为英文写作,用英文写作的规范要求翻译。

### MCI.

#### 口原文

#### 26. 扩大新型农村社会养老保险试点政策

新型农村社会养老保险(简称"新农保")制度,是新世纪以来中央出台的又一具有制度创新意义的惠农政策。中央明确要求,到2020年基本实现对农村适龄居民全覆盖的目标。

### □讲解

首先讲一下时态问题。很多同学翻译时用了过去时,但这篇文章写于2010年年底,是在回顾2010年之前的事情,展望2011年。尽管文中没有写作时间,我们也要调查核实,网上是可以查到的。即使没有查证,从后文的"中央决定,2011年将新农保试点范围扩大到全国40%的县,受益农民范围将进一步扩大"也可得知这是在谈将来的事情,所以文章总体应该用将来时。用过去时是站在今天的视角翻译的,违背了文件的本意。翻译过时的文件,如果是作为练习,要假定身处当时,查阅当时存在的资料(谷歌可设置资料时间),这样才能模拟真实情景。否则,翻译时可能找到现成的译文或别人的"后见之明"。

查找"农村社会养老保险"的译法,可以得到不同结果,只要它们有道理都可以采用。参考译文用了New Rural Pension Scheme这一说法,这不是网上最常见的说法,但比较简洁。我在这里假定这个名称第一次被翻译,没有约定译法的约束。作为译者,如果知道自己在做开创性翻译,就有责任交出最达意、最简洁上口的译文,否则可能被后来的同行诟病,遗臭万年。

有同学译为the New Rural Social Pension Program (NRSPP for short),没问题。唯一不足的是,缩写有点长。我们翻译名称时,往往不太注意其缩写是否好读,结果导致一长串辅音字母在一起。比如这个名称的缩写就是一连串五个辅音字母NRSPP。如果译为New Pension Insurance Scheme (NPIS) in rural areas,缩写中起码有一个元音字母,就可以拼读出来,读作[en'pis]。英语中好多机构或项目的名称缩写能读出来,并非偶然,有些是在起名字的时候刻意而为,值得我们学习。

pension本身是"给付"(pay)的意思<sup>①</sup>,可以指"养老"保险制度,也可以指其他保险制度(如disability pension),所以联合国将之译为"养恤金",细分为老年养恤金、残疾养恤金等。"新型农村社会养老保险"当中的"社会"(social)可以省略,因为pension本身就是社会性的(an amount of money that a company or the government pays to a person who is old or sick and no longer works<sup>②</sup>),以补充甚至取代养子防老、家庭防老(family-based old age support)的模式。

"新世纪以来中央出台的又一具有制度创新意义的惠农政策"这句话里的"中央"是指谁呢?"中央政府"还是"中共中央委员会"?我记得以前看过一篇文章,回忆翻译《毛选》的情形,包括如何翻译"中央"二字。当时有人建议一律翻译为the Center,但后来还是区别情况分别翻译为"中央政府"和"中共中央"。此处的"中央",字面意思是"中共中央",但其实是"中共中央"和"国务院"(中央政府)的笼统说法。因为根据资料,"惠农政策"都是中共中央和国务院共同下发的"意见"中确定的。稳妥的译法是the central authorities,包含了the central government和the CPC Central Committee两者。

"新世纪以来中央出台的又一具有制度创新意义的惠农政策"这句话不是很好翻译,很多同学也处理得不理想,原因在于定语太长,不好安排,或者错误理解修饰关系。本句话的核心意思是"中央在新世纪出台的政策"。新世纪是个新起点,新起点好事连连,中央出台了很多惠农政策,"新农保"是其中之一。有些同学理解成(或无意中导致译文读者理解为)"在21世纪惠及农民的政策(adopted a policy benefiting farmers in the 21st century)"。另外,这一政策在21世纪出台,不是简单的一次性政策,而是一项制度性创新,具有长久意义。

"又一"要译为another policy,而不是简单的a policy,another暗示之前还出台了其他惠农政策。"惠农政策"指"政府为了支持农业的发展、提高农民的经济收入和生活水平、推动农村的可持续发展而对农业、农民和农村给予的政策倾斜和优惠"。所以,这个"农"字是指"三农",仅仅译为benefiting farmers会不够全面,译为pro-rural(包括"三农":rural industry, rural community and rural population)会比较周全。全句话则为another pro-rural policy adopted by the central authorities in the 21st century。

修饰语太多怎么办? 有些同学处理成another institutional innovation by the central authorities, 意思略有偏差,因为新世纪以来的政策不一定都有制度创新意义。另一种处理办法是译为 another policy that benefits farmers issued by the central authorities in the 21st century, a policy that represents an institutional innovation, 其中的a policy that叫做resumptive modifier, 是我们在Style:

① Pension (n.) mid-14c., "payment for services," especially "reward, payment out of a benefice" (early 14c., in Anglo-Latin), from Old French pension "payment, rent" (13c.) and directly from Latin pensionem (nominative pensio) "a payment, installment, rent," from past participle stem of pendere "pay, weigh" (see pendant). Meaning "regular payment in consideration of past service" first recorded 1520s. http://www.etymonline.com/index.php? term=pension, 2016年2月20日访问。

② http://www.learnersdictionary.com/definition/pension, 2016年2月20日访问。

③ http://cpc.people.com.cn/GB/134999/135000/8109007.html, 2016年2月21日访问。

Lessons in Clarity and Grace	(Joseph M. Williams	)一书中看到的三种modifiers之一:
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Resumptive	When we discovered the earth was not the center of the universe, it changed our understanding of who we are, an understanding changed again by Darwin, again by Freud, and again by Einstein.
Summative	American productivity has risen to new heights, an achievement that only a decade ago was considered an impossible dream.
Free	Global warming will become a central political issue of the twenty-first century, raising questions whose answers will affect the standard of living in every Western nation.

"中央明确要求,到2020年基本实现对农村适龄居民全覆盖的目标。"其中的"基本",要不要翻译? Style: Lessons in Clarity and Grace (Joseph M. Williams)一书中有这么一段:

### Meaningless Modifiers

Some modifiers are verbal tics that we use almost as unconsciously as we clear our throats—words and phrases such as kind of, really, basically, definitely, practically, actually, virtually, generally, certain, particular, individual, given, various, different, specific, for all intents and purposes.

For all intents and purposes, American industrial productivity generally depends on certain factors that are really more psychological in kind than of any given technological aspect.

When we prune both the empty nouns and meaningless modifiers, we have a clearer and sharper sentence:

American industrial productivity depends more on psychology than on technology.

但中央文件中用"基本"二字,恐怕是想留些余地,所以权衡再三,还是决定翻译出来。

"实现······的目标"以及类似的框架性表达,可以不译,只需翻译框架里面的内容。"实现对农村适龄居民全覆盖的目标"即覆盖所有农村适龄居民。"全覆盖"可以译为achieve universal coverage of...,但译为动词也没问题:cover all eligible rural residents。我们是翻译意思,不是转换文字。中文类似结构还有"采取······的政策""本着······的原则",等等,我不能说一概省略,但如果译出来译文冗长,又不增加意义,就不要翻译。

### □ 学生译文举例

### 26. Expanding New Rural Social Pension Pilot Program

The new Rural Social Pension Program (NRSPP for short<sup>1</sup>) is another policy introduced by the Central government in the new century to benefit farmers. It is also a systematic<sup>2</sup> innovation. As clearly required by the Central government, this system should

- 1. 不用说 也不要用hereinafter等说 法。直接用括号给出缩写即可。
- 2. 应为institutional. Something that is done in a systematic way is done according to a fixed plan, in a thorough and efficient way.

  They had not found any evidence

They had not found any evidence of a systematic attempt to rig the ballot.

basically cover all the rural residents by 2020.

### □ 学生译文修改

### 26. Expanding Pilots for the New Rural Pension Program

The New Rural Pension Program (NRPP) is another policy and institutional innovation introduced by the central authorities in the new century to benefit farmers. As clearly required by the central authorities, this system should basically cover all rural residents by 2020.

#### □ 参考译文

### 26. Expanding Pilots of the New Rural Pension Scheme

The New Rural Pension Scheme (NRPS) is another pro-rural policy and institutional innovation adopted by the central authorities in the new century. The central authorities require that all eligible rural residents be basically covered by 2020.

### ☑ 要点提示

- 1. 注意文件的时间和背景, 铭记who is talking to whom, when, why, where and about what。
- 2. 多个定语成分排放时,要注意涵盖所有意思,并保持句子结构紧凑。
- 3. 可省掉无实际意义的成分,例如"实现了……的目标""采取了……的措施"等。

### [N] C2

#### □ 原文

新农保制度按照"保基本、广覆盖、有弹性、可持续"的原则,采取社会统筹与个人账户相结合的基本模式,个人缴费、集体补助、政府补贴相结合的筹资方式,基础养老金与个人账户养老金相结合的待遇支付方式。年满16周岁、不是在校学生、未参加城镇职工基本养老保险的农村居民均可参加新农保。年满60周岁、符合相关条件的参保农民可领取养老金。参保人每年缴费设100元至500元5个档次,地方政府可根据实际需要增设档次,由参保人根据自身情况自主选择。政府对符合领取条件的参保人全额支付基础养老金,目前国务院制定的基础养老金低限标准为每人每月55元,地方政府视财力状况可提高标准。地方政府对参保人缴费给予补贴,补贴标准为每人每年30~60元。对农村重度残疾人等困难群体,地方政府还应代其缴纳部分或全部最低标准的养老保险费。国家为每个参保人建立终身个人账户,个人缴费、集体补助、其他组织和个人对参保人缴费的资助、地方政府对参保人的缴费补贴全部记入个人账户。养老金待遇由基础养老金和个人账户养老金组成,支付终身。试点地区年满60周岁的农民,只要符合参保条件的子女参保缴费,就可以直接享受最低标准的基础养老金。

### □讲解

本段第一句话有很多框架性的短语("······的基本模式""······的筹资方式"等),如果把所有内容都译为一句话,英文句子将非常冗长,所以可以简化。但如果每个短语断开作为一句话翻译,则可都说出来,如:"采取社会统筹与个人账户相结合的基本模式"可译为The basic model is a combination of social pooling and individual/personal accounts; "······的筹资方式"可以直接说The scheme is financed through...; "·······的支付方式"可以译为Benefits are paid in the forms of...。这样将一句话分解成三句话,翻译起来就比较从容。翻译是翻译文章的意思,不能被汉语牵着鼻子走。

"保基本、广覆盖、有弹性、可持续"中的"保基本"是指(将来的养老金)能够维持参保农民的基本生活,即保障水平低,可译为low level of protection或basic protection; "广覆盖"为wide coverage; "有弹性"译为flexibility,即下面所说的国家设立一个基本标准,各地可根据情况调整,农民也可自主选择不同档次缴费; "可持续"是指制度是可持续性的,体现在不同家庭及地区根据自身情况决定缴费水平的高低,与不可持续的"一刀切"相区别。这个口号有各种译法,可以按我刚才说的分成四个短语,也可以将其融合成一句话。

根据本文和网络资料, "社会统筹与个人账户相结合"里的社会统筹账户资金来源于中央 财政和地方财政(即来自"社会"),用于支付基础养老金(55元)。地方政府如果缺钱,中 央政府则进行补贴。但基础养老金很少,所以每个人还有个人账户,每年往里面缴费,退休之 前不能取用。退休后,按照账户总额除以一定基数(139)按月领取。

个人账户不仅是个人往里面缴费(后文说到个人账户缴费分为五个等级,农民可以自主选择),还可接收集体补助和政府补贴。集体补助是指村集体交钱到个人账户,政府补贴则是指地方政府补贴(但不属于社会统筹部分)。

社会统筹及个人账户是两种不同的缴费模式。社会统筹是"现收现付制"(pay-as-you-go system),政府一边通过税收"收钱",一边"支付"给当前的退休人员。出钱的是现在工作的人,拿钱的是已经退休的人。这个账户实际上是个名义账户:收到的钱直接发出去,账户里没有钱。

一个国家的养老金制度,往往从"现收现付制"开始,因为刚开始退休的人少,不用支付太多养老金。等退休的人增多,"现收现付制"给国家财政带来的负担太大,就会改为"基金制"(funded pension system)或"积累制"(accumulative pensions system)。这就意味着工作的人既要养活上一代人(通过交税),又要为自己攒钱养老(往自己的养老账户/基金里存钱)。个人缴纳的养老保险金由国家统一管理,确保基金保值升值。"社会统筹"现在都翻成social pooling,我们也采用这种译法。pool的本意是水塘,引申为汇集资金的"资金池"。

"个人缴费、集体补助、政府补贴相结合的筹资方式"这句话与上句话连起来理解,你会发现这里的"筹资"是指对个人账户的筹资(社会统筹账户不需要"筹")。如果上一句翻成The basic model is a combination of social pooling and individual/personal accounts,后文就不能接which is funded through...,因为which指代不清。要想说清楚的话,可以接 the latter being

funded through...。看来不真正理解原文,真是寸步难行,处处是地雷。

"集体补助"是指村集体出钱交到个人账户。有同学将"补助"和"补贴"合并翻成subsidy,可以;但我倾向于用不同的词(allowance和subsidy)表达。要注意:中国最低层级的政府是乡镇政府,村委会是村民自治组织,所以村集体不是政府(由于它承担一些政府职能,被人称为"半级"政府),不能翻译为village government。"集体"传统译法为collective,比如"集体经济"是collective economy, "集体农庄"是collective farms,但英文里很少用collective。现在翻译政治性不是很强的文件,我建议翻成community,"村集体"就叫rural community,城市的居委会管辖地也叫community(社区)。"集体补助"可译为communityallowance/assistance/support。

"基础养老金与个人账户养老金相结合的待遇支付方式"里的"待遇"就是benefits。参保人将来领取的养老金有两部分,一个是基础养老金,即国家财政出钱的那部分,多数同学翻成了basic pension,少数同学翻成了base pension。我们在前文"保基本"(basic protection)中已经用过basic,为了区分,这里最好翻成base pension。在"基础养老金"的基础上,个人账户发放的钱由个人缴费多少来决定,是一个浮动的金额。其他国家也有类似制度:

#### The Kyrgyz Republic

Following independence, the Kyrgyz Republic experienced similar budgetary problems to its neighboring states. Discussions on reforming the pension system began in 1994. In 1996 and 1997, the government adopted two major laws reforming the pension system, raising the retirement age and introducing notional accounts, while maintaining a minimum contributory pension.

Under the new system, the individual pension is divided into two parts: a base pension and an insured pension. The base pension is a flat-rate benefit paid to all retirees with complete contribution histories (25 years for men, 20 years for women), with the level guaranteed and set by the government. The insured pension is paid on top of the base pension and in theory is calculated as the amount accumulated in the individual's notional account multiplied by an actuarial coefficient. This coefficient is set annually by the government and reflects the age of retirement and average life expectancy at that age. Notional accounts, however, require individual record keeping, a system that presents administrative challenges. Before the introduction of individual records of financial contributions, the insured part of the pension was calculated as 1% times the number of years of service multiplied by the monthly wage, with a cap of 15 times the minimum wage. Such a change represents a shift toward a more individualized calculation of pensions.

该短语可翻成a base pension plus an individual account pension, 或者a base pension plus a pension based on individual accounts。翻译这里时不能将"个人账户养老金"中的"养老金"去掉,即不能说The benefits include a base pension and individual accounts,因为individual accounts只是"个人账户","个人账户养老金"正确的说法是a pension based on individual accounts或a pension from individual accounts。

"年满16周岁、不是在校学生、未参加城镇职工基本养老保险的农村居民均可参加新农保"中有多个定语成分,比较难处理。"年满16周岁"不用刻意强调"周岁",因为16 years old在英文中自然是周岁。"年满60周岁、符合相关条件的参保农民可领取养老金"这句话中有同学将"符合相关条件"省去,这是不能省的,因为还要满足缴费的年限或后文提到的子女缴费等条件。"符合相关条件"译为eligible;"参保农民"直接译为participants,不用译为insuree、insured、insurants,因为后几个词法律意味很浓,用在普通文件中不恰当;"养老金"就是pension。

"参保人每年缴费设100元至500元5个档次,地方政府可根据实际需要增设档次,由参保

人根据自身情况自主选择"一句中的"缴费"从参保人的角度讲应该用contribution(people contribute to the fund),若是从保险公司的角度讲则是premium(来自拉丁语*praemium*,意思是prize, booty, reward),用这两个都可以。用payment则不专业,因为不能据此确定是参保人交的钱还是拿到的钱。

这句话中的"档次"译法各异,可以是grades、classes、levels等。据查,"缴费档次"可以译为contribution scales或premium classes。"地方政府可根据实际需要增设档次",比如政府在100元至500元的基础上再设600元、700元等。"根据实际需要"是指根据当地的经济发展状况(资源状况)。"根据自身情况自主选择"中的"自主"语义重复,可以删掉,甚至连"自身情况"也可以删掉,因为"选择"必然基于"自身情况"。

"政府对符合领取条件的参保人<u>全额</u>支付基础养老金,目前国务院制定的基础养老金低限标准为每人每月55元,地方政府视财力状况可<u>提高标准</u>",这句话里"提高标准"是指地方政府可以增加基础养老金,每月高于55元。

另据资料显示,中西部比较穷,每月55元也出不起,中央会给全额补助,也会按一定比例 补助东部:

三是政府补贴。政府对符合领取城乡居民基本养老保险待遇条件的参保人全额支付基础养老金,其中,中央财政对中西部地区按中央确定的基础养老金标准给予全额补助,对东部地区给予50%的补助。<sup>©</sup>

"全额支付基础养老金"中的"全额"不好理解,可能是强调政府不能克扣,这时可以译为The base pension will be paid by the government in full (amount)或The government will pay the base pension in full amount; 也可能是强调"政府"(而非其他机构)的职责,这时翻译"全额"似乎就没有太大必要,可译为The base pension will be paid (in full amount) by the government to the eligible pensioners。但根据某地方政府规定: "基础养老金由政府全额支付,市、区镇两级财政各承担50%",似乎"全额"两个意思都包含在内,看来还是要把"全额"翻译出来,但不一定用in full amount这种强调形式。

"地方政府对参保人缴费给予补贴,补贴标准为每人每年30~60元"一句中"补贴"译为subsidize,是对缴费(premium/contribution)的补贴(to subsidize the contribution)。有的同学理解成政府补贴直接进入个人腰包,这是不对的。补贴是补到个人账户里,暂时不能提取,个人将来退休后再按规定按月领取。

"对农村重度残疾人等困难群体,地方政府还应代其缴纳部分或全部最低标准的养老保险费"一句中的"重度"虽说是附带信息,但不能省略,因为不是指所有残疾人。"等困难群众"可用disadvantaged/vulnerable groups,vulnerable更好,因为disadvantaged让人感觉还存在advantaged groups。"部分或全部"有同学用了partially和fully,但很少有人用in full和in part; in full or in part是个常用短语,因为较长,又需要后置,所以给人的印象更深,强调意味更浓。

① http://qwgzyj.gqb.gov.cn/zcwd/178/2493.shtml, 2016年2月21日访问。

"国家为每个参保人建立终身个人账户,个人缴费、集体补助、其他组织和个人对参保人缴费的资助、地方政府对参保人的缴费补贴全部记入个人账户",这句话里"终身个人账户"可用lifelong/permanent account, "国家为每个参保人建立终身个人账户"可用被动语态翻译,不强调"国家"。"个人缴费、集体补助、其他组织和个人对参保人缴费的资助、地方政府对参保人的缴费补贴"里的"缴费""补助""资助"和"补贴"可以都用subsidy,但最好用不同的词,以防后文或其他相关文件咬文嚼字。"记入"可用accredited、recorded或deposited。整句话可分解成两句,也可用一句,译为The government will establish a permanent account for participants, which will receive...,这样前后连接就自然得多。

"养老金待遇由基础养老金和个人账户养老金组成,支付终身"一句中"待遇"同样是指benefits, "支付终身"用for life这一短语就可以了,不要用如as long as one is alive, before one's death等复杂、不吉利的表达。

"试点地区年满60周岁的农民,只要符合参保条件的子女参保缴费,就可以直接享受最低标准的基础养老金",这句话中"年满60周岁"是指试点开始时参保人已经满60岁的情况。

### □ 学生译文举例

In order to achieve sustainability<sup>1</sup>, the NRSPP plans to<sup>2</sup> provide basic services for all eligible rural residents while accommodating different demands<sup>113</sup>. This scheme has two components, a basic pension component financed by central and local governments<sup>114</sup> and a personal account component based on contributions from enrolled individuals<sup>1v 5</sup>.

For people eligible for the scheme, rural residents<sup>6</sup> who are aged 16 and over, not in education<sup>v</sup>, and not enrolled in the basic old-age insurance for urban employees can choose to participate. And they will be entitled to pensions after reaching the age of 60.<sup>7</sup>

For<sup>8</sup> different levels of personal contributions, such levels range from 100 to 500 yuan per year<sup>vi</sup>. Local governments are encouraged to provide more options of personal contributions on the basis of local conditions, so that individuals can choose the most proper one.

For<sup>9</sup> the basic pension component financed by the central government, the State Council has set a minimum threshold<sup>10</sup> of 55 yuan per capita per month. Local governments are encouraged to make additional contributions<sup>11</sup> if their fiscal conditions permit.

- 四原则中有些是为了实现可持续,如"保基本",有些不是(如"广 覆盖")。所以,不能把可持续性 单拿出来作为统领原则。
- 2. 删除。已经开始试点,不是在计 划阶段。
- 虽然有时不得已也会完全重写, 译者还是要尽力照顾原文用词, 尤其是按字面翻译还相当可行 时。
- 意思是对的。但建议在翻译政府 文件时,尽量不去解释。把解释 的责任留给起草者。
- 5. 这句英文很好, 意思也正确, 但 与原文的表达方式相去甚远, 也 有细节的遗漏。政府文件通常不 会这样翻译。
- 6. 这两部分逻辑关系不强。可改为 People eligible for the scheme are limited to rural residents..., 删除 最后的can choose to participate; 或者干脆删除逗号之前的短 语。或者改为To be eligible for the scheme, one has to be a rural resident who is...
- 7. 漏译"符合相关条件"。
- 8. 除非强调或者对比,否则不用这种先说主题的结构。
- 9. 问题同上。这两者不构成对比。
- 10.55元不是门槛,是个标准。
- 11.理解错误。此处不是缴纳保费, 而是政府支付benefits/pension。个 人账户才需要缴纳保费,而且是 个人缴纳。政府交到个人账户里 的叫补贴。

For 12 the subsidy 13 provided by local governments 14, the figure is 30-60 yuan per capita per year. Local governments should pay for in part or in full the lowest level of pension 14 for such vulnerable groups as the severely disabled in rural areas.

The central government opens lifelong personal pension account 15 for each enrolled individual. This account records changes in personal contributions, collective subsidy, government subsidy, and subsidies 16 from other organizations or other individuals. Pension benefits last till the death of the enrolled individuals. Pension benefits last till the death of the enrolled In pilot areas, people who are over 60 can directly receive the minimum basic pension without former payment 17, if their children who are eligible for the scheme make personal contributions in the contribution in the

- 12.问题同前。这位译者似乎在用同 传的方法对付笔译。
- 13.需要说明是缴费补贴。不是养老 金补贴。
- 14.同前。政府出的钱不是养老金,而是保险费(premium/contribution),缴纳到个人账户。
- 15.缺少冠词。
- 16.中文用不同的词,英文尽量有区 分。
- 17. 是contributions。不用former,要 用也是previous/prior。

### □ 学生译文修改

The NRPP is operated under the principles of "basic protection, wide coverage, flexibility and sustainability". The scheme has two accounts: a base pension account and a personal account. The latter receives contributions from individuals, as well as community allowances and government subsidies.

Rural residents are eligible for the scheme if they are aged 16 and above, no longer school students, and not enrolled in the basic old-age insurance for urban employees. They will be entitled to benefits after reaching 60 and if relevant conditions are met.

Personal contributions are set at five levels, ranging from 100 to 500 yuan per year. If necessary, local governments may provide more options for free choice of participants.

All base pension will be paid by the government to qualified pensioners. The monthly amount set by the State Council today is a minimum of 55 yuan. Local governments are encouraged to pay more if their fiscal conditions permit.<sup>1</sup>

Local governments will subsidize individual contributions at 30-60 yuan per person a year. For<sup>2</sup> vulnerable rural<sup>3</sup> groups such as the severely disabled, local governments should also pay, in full or in part, contributions to their individual accounts<sup>4</sup> at the lowest grade.

- 1. 尽量简洁
- 2. 因为有对比(与普通人)强调作用,故提前。
- 3. 前置会简洁一些。
- 4. 不增加似乎不完整。

The state will open a lifelong personal account for each participant. This account records personal contributions, community allowances, assistance from other organizations or individuals, and local government subsidies. Pension benefits include a base pension and a personal account pension and will be paid for life. In pilot areas, people over 60 can directly receive the base pension of the lowest grade without contributions, provided their children who are eligible for the scheme make personal contributions.

### □ 参考译文

The NRPS is designed under the principles of "basic protection, wide coverage, flexibility and sustainability". It operates on a social pool plus personal accounts. Funding comprises individual contributions, community allowances and government subsidies; and benefits include a base pension and a personal-account pension.

Rural residents of 16 years and above and who are not students and not covered by the basic pension scheme for urban employees will be eligible. Rural residents of 60 years and above and who are otherwise qualified may claim pension.

Premium contribution is divided into five tiers, ranging from 100 yuan to 500 yuan a year, with additional tiers possible at the discretion of local governments. Pension scheme participants may opt for a contribution level that best suits their circumstances. All base pension will be paid by the government. The minimum amount is 55 yuan per month per person, as set by the State Council, and may be increased by local governments based on their financial capacity. Local governments are also required to provide a premium subsidy of 30–60 yuan a year for all pension scheme participants, and to pay all or part of the lowest-tier premium for vulnerable persons such as the severely disabled.

Every pension scheme participant is given a permanent personal account, into which is paid personal contributions, community allowances, aids from other entities or individuals, and local government subsidies. Pension benefits comprise a base pension and a personal account pension, and are payable for life. Rural residents of pilot regions who are 60 or above and whose children are eligible for and contribute to the scheme will immediately qualify for the minimum base pension.

### □ 要点提示

- 1. 只有成为一个领域的半个专家,才能够自信地翻译。
- 2. 译者通过调查研究,可以在较短时间内掌握翻译所需的专业知识。
- 3. 译者在理解的基础上,要用符合英语习惯的语言表达原文意思。
- 4. 语言要简洁,用词要准确,要根据语境和语体选择。
- 5. 翻译政府文件,不可以天马行空,也不可以僵化呆板。

### □原文

中央明确要求,有条件的地方要加快新农保试点步伐,积极引导试点地区适龄农村居民参保,确保符合规定条件的老年居民按时足额领取养老金。新农保试点在4个直辖市的大部分地区和其他省(区)的838个县开展,制度覆盖面达到24%。到2010年12月底,参保人数达到1.03亿人,其中领取养老金人数2863万人。全年中央财政基础养老金专项补助资金110.8亿元。中央决定,2011年将新农保试点范围扩大到全国40%的县,受益农民范围将进一步扩大。

### □讲解

上段中"适龄农村居民"的"适龄"是eligible; "农村居民"不要用farmers,更不要用peasants,用rural residents。过去用peasants,是因为农民依附于土地,是一种身份的象征;将来农民转变为一种职业,就要用farmers。但此处中文并未用"农民"一词,我们正好不用纠结于是farmers还是peasants。另外,全文都在讲农村居民,所以必要时可省略rural。

"引导"有同学译为guide,需要注意正确搭配是guide sb. in sth.;我们也可以换一种说法,用encourage。"确保符合规定条件的老年居民按时足额领取养老金",这句话的背景是中央政府给补贴,地方政府发放,发放养老金的地方政府必须足额发放,手头再紧也不能克扣。"足额"有同学翻成sufficient("足够"),不准确,因为几十块钱肯定是不够花的,应该是in full。

"新农保试点在4个直辖市的大部分地区和其他省(区)的838个县开展,制度覆盖面达到24%"一句中的"4个直辖市"大部分同学都翻成了directly controlled municipalities或者是municipalities directly under the control of the State Council,这是通常的翻译,但太长,很不便于使用。"直辖市"可直接翻成municipality。如果一定要把直辖市的级别指明,可以说provincial-level cities/municipalities。

有同学将"大部分地区"省去了,不合适,应该完整地翻成most rural areas of the four municipalities。"新农保"是农村的,直辖市是城市,城市里不会实行"新农保"。但直辖市也下辖一些农村地区,所以可以加上rural,便于理解。"其他省(区)",严格来说用词不当,因为它隐含着4个直辖市也是省/区之意,而其真正的意思是"全国其他地方",所以可以译为838 counties in other parts of China。

"制度覆盖面达到24%"中的"24%"是适龄人口的24%,还是参与试点的县数?经调查,是指覆盖了24%的县。这些信息作者很清楚,但译者不一定清楚。译者不清楚,译文就可能出现歧义。

"到2010年12月底,参保人数达到1.03亿人,其中领取养老金人数2863万人"中"领取养老金的人"就是pensioners。"全年中央财政基础养老金专项补助资金110.8亿元"中的"基础养老金"不是中央政府直接发钱给农民,而是对各地的补助,由地方发放。"中央决定,2011年将新农保试点范围扩大到全国40%的县,受益农民范围将进一步扩大"这句话的译文中出现

了语法问题: The government decided to expand the scheme to 40 percent of the counties in 2011, benefiting more farmers, 后半句感觉不太对, 从语法来讲, benefiting more farmers这种分词短语表示前半句的结果, 例如:

- Moments later a bomb exploded, leaving three people dead and twelve others injured.
- When I entered they all looked at me, making me feel uncomfortable.
- The tornado swept through the town, leaving a trail of destruction.
- He often makes sarcastic remarks without thinking, hurting other people's feelings
  as a result.

从这些例子可以看出,现在分词短语表示已经发生或经常发生的结果。而"受益农民范围将进一步扩大"这个结果尚未发生,我不敢确定用现在分词短语是否合适,大家可以进一步调查。改为which will benefit more farmers肯定没错;也可以改为to benefit more farmers(去掉逗号)。后者说法有些变化,但实质结果不变。

### □ 学生译文举例

It is required by the central government that better-off<sup>4</sup> areas should step up the establishment of new rural social pension pilots, attract more rural people to participate, and make sure eligible senior people get their pension benefit timely<sup>2</sup>. NRSPP pilots are<sup>3</sup> established in most parts of the 4 municipalities directly under the central government and 838 counties of other provinces (autonomous districts<sup>4</sup>), with a coverage rate<sup>5</sup> of 24%<sup>6</sup>. By the end of December 2010, there were<sup>7</sup> 103 million participants, among whom 28.63 million could get<sup>8</sup> the pension. 11.08<sup>9</sup> billion yuan was earmarked<sup>10</sup> by the central government as the basic pension subsidy that year. The central government decided to expand pilots to the coverage of 11 40% of the counties and benefit more rural residents.

### □ 学生译文修改

The central government explicitly requires areas with mature conditions to step up the pilot pension scheme, encourage participation<sup>1</sup>, and ensure those eligible are paid in time and in full

- 1. 这可能只是一个条件。解释略显过度。
- 2. get太过口语。"足额"没有译出。
- 3. 用完成时态。
- 4. 我们习惯用regions。
- 5. 可删除。
- 6. 什么的24%, 读者会问。
- 7. 除非强调,否则不用there be句型。见Style一书。
- 8. 读者可能会问:可能得到,但实际上得到没有?
- 9. 句子开头不用阿拉伯数字。
- 10.earmark是做好记号, 供作专用: If resources such as money are

earmarked for a particular purpose, they are reserved for that purpose.

... the extra money being earmarked for the new projects...

The education department has earmarked £6m for the new school... Some of the money has been earmarked to pay for the re-settlement of people from contaminated areas.

= set aside

但实际上是拨付给地方了。要换个词。

11. 搭配不当。

1. 更简洁

amount. NRPP pilots have been established in most rural areas of the 4 municipalities and another 838 counties of the country, covering 24% of all counties. By the end of 2010, 103 million people have participated and 28.63 million are entitled to pensions. During the year, the central government provided a base pension subsidy of 11.08 billion yuan. It has now decided to expand the pilots to 40% of the counties, which will benefit more rural residents.

### □ 参考译文

The central government explicitly requires that local governments having necessary resources should speed up the pilot, encourage participation, and ensure qualified residents receive their pension timely and in full amount. So far, the four provincial-level municipalities have initiated pilots in most districts and counties, so have 838 counties of various provinces and autonomous regions. Twenty-four percent of the counties and districts have been covered by the pilot programme. By December 2010, 103 million people participated and 28.63 million were receiving pensions. Total subsidy for base pensions allocated from the central budget for 2010 was 11.08 billion yuan. The central government has decided to expand pilots to 40% of the counties in 2011 to benefit a wider rural population.

### □ 要点提示

- 1. 注意句与句之间的逻辑关系, 慎用伴随状语(-ing形式)。
- 2. 调查研究原文的模糊内容,比如"覆盖面达到40%",需要查清楚是什么的40%。
- 3. 勤查英英词典,确保英语用法正确。

#### 例①4

#### □ 原文

#### 27. 完善新型农村合作医疗制度

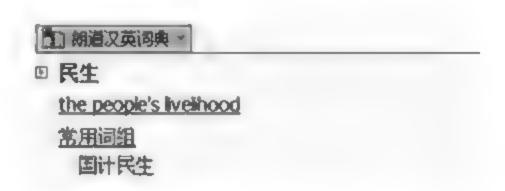
为进一步提高农民医疗保障水平、改善农村民生状况,党中央、国务院决定逐步提高新型农村合作医疗(简称"新农合")筹资水平、政府补助标准和保障水平。2010年,全国新农合筹资水平由2009年的每人每年100元提高到150元,其中,中央财政对中西部地区参合农民按每人60元标准补助,对东部地区按一定比例给予补助,地方财政补助标准相应提高到60元,农民个人缴费由每人每年20元增加到30元。截至2010年12月底,全国参合人口达8.36亿人,当年补偿支出1187.84亿元,受益人口累计10.87亿人次,与2009年相比增长了43%。2011年,政府对新农合补助标准由上一年每人每年120元提高到200元,政策范围内报销比例达到70%,报销上限达到5万元。中央这项举措的实施,将进一步提高参合农民医疗保障水平和受益面,农村看病难、看病贵的问题将进一步缓解。

### □ 讲解

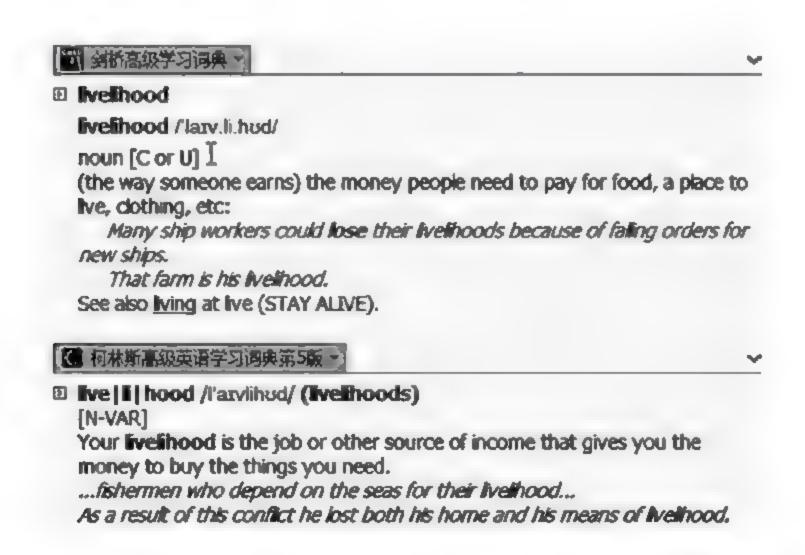
"为进一步提高农民医疗保障水平、改善农村民生状况,党中央、国务院决定逐步提高新型农村合作医疗(简称'新农合')筹资水平、政府补助标准和保障水平",这句话因为读起来有些像"车轱辘话"(似乎可简化为"为了提高保障水平,决定提高保障水平"),很多同学翻译出来也像车轱辘话。但其实原文没有问题,因为这两个"保障水平"是不同概念:前者指医疗服务水平(medical service),可以译为to improve medical service/care for farmers;后一个"保障水平"是指提高保护水平(level of protection),即多报销开支。

有些同学看出了这个问题,在译文中省略了后面的"保障水平"。但政府文件经过多人过 目,出错可能性很小,不像个人的作品出错率高,所以译者不要随意否定或改动政府文件。

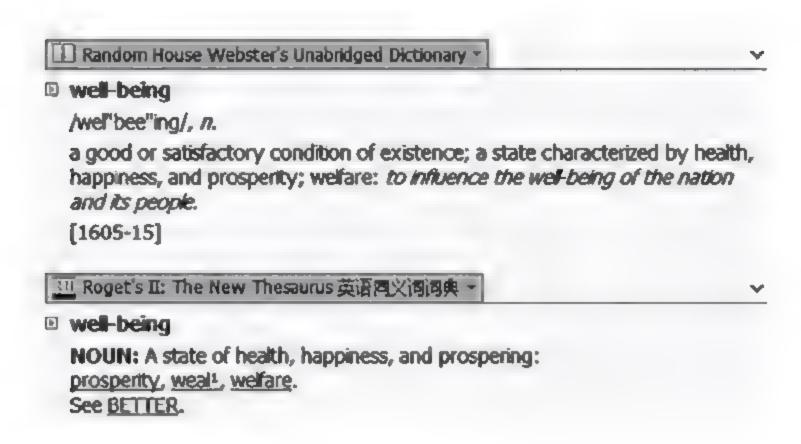
"民生状况"很多同学按汉英词典翻成livelihood或living standards:



但livelihood是指谋生方式(means of living; way of earning a living),多指就业:



而living standards也不会让人联想到医疗,而指的是农民是否有余钱、能否过上像样的生活(decent life)等。实际上,这里的"民生"是指农民的生存状况,身体是否健康,应译为well-being或welfare:



实际上,有些词典也译为welfare,只是同学没有选用:



教训:汉英词典只是调查研究的开始,查到对等词之后,还要用英英词典进一步检验该对等词的真实含义和用法,再决定是否适用。

"党中央"(the Party Central Committee)不要翻成the central government(中央政府=国务院)。"筹资水平"是level of funding。"政府补助标准"是subsidy standard。有人把"筹资水平"译为financing capacity(筹资能力),意思完全错误。"提高筹资水平"就是下面所提及的从100元提高到150元。译者要瞻前顾后,看到上下文之间的联系,不能任意发挥。任意发挥不等同于灵活性。灵活,是建立在准确基础上的。

"2010年,全国新农合筹资水平由2009年的每人每年100元提高到150元,其中,中央财政对中西部地区参合农民按每人60元标准补助,对东部地区按一定比例给予补助,地方财政补助标准相应提高到60元,农民个人缴费由每人每年20元增加到30元。" 这句话中要注意的是"对东部地区按一定比例给予补助",如果翻成The eastern region will be subsidized according to a certain percentage,听起来不完整。读者会问percentage of what? 经查证,应理解为按中西部标准的一定比例(各省比例不同),翻译时可把比较基准说清楚。

"截至2010年12月底,全国参合人口达8.36亿人,当年补偿支出1187.84亿元,受益人口累计10.87亿人次,与2009年相比增长了43%",这句话中的"补偿支出"是指农民看病报销金额,可以说compensation、reimbursement,而不是每人60元的补助,所以翻译为subsidy或类似说法不对。

"43%"是指补偿支出的增长,还是受益人口的增长?从语言结构来看,似乎两种理解都说得通,但事实只有一个。调查显示,2009年全国参合受益农民7.59亿人次,基金支出总额为922.92亿元"。经计算,"43%"是指受益人口增长数。译者心里清楚了,翻译起来才有信心。否则,虽然可以按原文结构译出,如The government subsidy in 2012 reached 118.784 billion

yuan, benefiting 1.087 billion people, up by 43 percent from the 2009 level, 但无法做到"内心确信" (inner conviction)。读者如果问up by修饰哪个名词,译者无法回答。

"人次"一词非常难翻。如果在谈论旅游,"人次"可以译为number of arrivals或visits;如果是谈论客运,可能用journeys:

The number of <u>passenger journeys</u> during the Chunyun period is projected to be hitting over 2.9 billion in 2016. It has been called the largest annual human migration in the world. 或者用trips:

It's expected that 2.9 billion <u>trips</u> will be made in the period in 2016 including 332 million trips by train.

"受益人次"就是指报销多少次(一个人可能好几次),可以用(number of) claims: the reimbursement totaled 118.784 billion yuan for 1.087 billion claims。有同学翻成person-times,但这并非英语固有的表达方式。翻译时遇到"人次",每次都需要按个案处理。

"2011年,政府对新农合补助标准由上一年每人每年120元提高到200元,政策范围内报销比例达到70%,报销上限达到5万元",这句话中的"政策范围内"有同学翻成within the scope of policy,大概意思表达清楚了,但实际是指只有在可报销药物清单里的药才给报销,所以可以说reimbursement for qualified expenses (符合条件的开支):

What expenses qualify for reimbursement from my HSA?

The IRS defines qualified medical expenses as amounts paid for the "diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease, or for the purpose of affecting any structure or function of the body." All

也可以用eligible expenses:

#### Eligible Expenses

You can use your account to pay for a variety of healthcare products and services for you, your spouse, and your dependents. The IRS determines which expenses are eligible for reimbursement.

这些说法自己可能想不到,必须通过阅读平行文本(内容相关的英文文本)才能习得。译者经常需要现学现实。

"报销上限"的"上限"可以用ceiling。

"中央这项举措的实施,将进一步提高参合农民医疗保障水平和受益面,农村看病难、看病贵的问题将进一步缓解",这句话中的"医疗保障水平"是指提高报销比例,可以用improve medical security,不是指改善医疗质量。"受益面"是指受益人数:

"新型农村合作医疗的统筹补偿方案正在进一步完善,目标直指扩大受益面,让

# 更多的农民受益。"xiv

可以翻成the number of beneficiaries, 做具体化处理。"看病难、看病贵"意思是医院少或者远,看病价格高,英文中通常用accessibility和affordability。如果按字面翻译很麻烦,就不一定要按字面翻译。

# □ 学生译文举例

# 27. Improving the New Rural Cooperative Medical Scheme (NRCMS)<sup>xv</sup>

To further improve the level of medical insurance<sup>1</sup> for rural residents and their wellbeing, the CPC Central Committee and State Council have decided<sup>2</sup> to raise the financing capacity of the government<sup>3</sup> and to increase subsidy for the NRCMS,<sup>4</sup>

In 2010, the contribution level<sup>5</sup> per year per head of the NRCMS was raised from 100 in 2009 to 150 yuan<sup>6</sup>. Out of the 150 yuan, 60 was subsidized by the central government for enrolled rural residents in central and western areas<sup>7</sup> (in eastern regions the subsidy was granted based on a certain percentage); another<sup>8</sup> 60 came from the local government; and the rest 30 (up from the past 20) was contributed by residents themselves. By the end of 2010, 836 million rural residents have been enrolled. The government subsidy in 2012<sup>9</sup> reached 118.784 billion yuan, benefiting 1.087 billion people<sup>10</sup>, up by<sup>11</sup> 43 percent from the 2009 level.

In 2011, the government subsidy per year per head<sup>12</sup> will increase from 120 to 200 yuan, and 70% of medical expenses under covered items will be reimbursed<sup>xvi</sup>, with the cap being 50,000 yuan. This policy will further raise the level and expand the coverage<sup>13</sup> of medical insurance for rural residents, and make it easier and less expensive for them to get medical services.

# □ 学生译文修改

# 27. Improving the New Rural Cooperative Medical Scheme (RCMS<sup>1</sup>)

To improve medical services for and the wellbeing of rural residents, the CPC Central Committee and State Council decided to gradually raise the scheme's funding level, subsidies, and the

- 1. level of insurance的意思不明确。
- 2. 回顾过去, 用过去时。
- 3. 不能随意演绎。
- 4. 漏译"保障水平"。
- 5. "筹资"和"缴费"是不同的概念。农民交的钱是contribution。 筹资150元=60+60+30.
- 6. 不用斜体。
- 7. 本非意思重点,后置成为意思重点(见Style一书),不妥。
- 8. 可删除。
- 数字错误。数字很容易出错。建 议数字多时,采用复制粘贴的方 式。翻译完成后,做一次专门的 数字核查。
- 10. "人次"变成"人",可能产生误解。
- 11.修饰关系不明确。
- 12.顺序颠倒。
- 13. "受益面 "是指涵盖的人数,可 具体化,因为coverage在保险中 有别的含义。"保障水平"是指 报销比例。

1. 作为一个代号,可以简化。五个 辅音字母读起来实在困难。

level of protection<sup>2</sup>.

In 2010, funding per person<sup>3</sup> was raised from 100 yuan in 2009 to 150 yuan. Of this, 60 yuan was subsidy from the central government (for participants in central and western areas; less in eastern regions)<sup>4</sup>; 60 from the local government; and the remaining 30 (up from 20) was contributed by participants. By the end of 2010, 836 million rural residents have been enrolled. Compensation in the year reached 118.784 billion yuan, and the total number of claims increased by 43 per cent over 2009 to 1,087 million<sup>5</sup>.

In 2011, government subsidy<sup>6</sup> will increase from 120 to 200 yuan, and reimbursement will reach 70% of expenses under covered items, with the cap set at 50,000 yuan. This initiative will further raise the level of security<sup>7</sup> and expand the scheme's coverage<sup>8</sup>. Medical services will thus be made more accessible and less expensive.<sup>9</sup>

- 2. 尽量简洁。
- 3. per year 可省, 因为2010已经说明。"新农合"的名称, 也不必重复。上下文明确。
- 4. 次要信息放在括号里。括号中内 容尽量简单。
- 5. 用billion的话,小数点后面太 多。改为million。
- 6. "每人"叮省。上下文明确。
- 7. 与level of protection意思相同。
- 8. 简洁。
- 9. 尽量用简短的句子。

# □ 参考译文

#### 27. Improving the New Rural Cooperative Medical Scheme (RCMS)

To improve rural medical services and farmers' wellbeing, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council decided to progressively increase the scheme's funding level, government subsidies, and the protection level. In 2010, the funding was increased from 100 yuan to 150 yuan per person. This amount comprises 60 yuan of central government subsidy (for western and central regions; less for eastern region), 60 yuan of local government subsidy and 30 yuan (originally 20) of individual contribution. By the end of December 2010, the total population covered under the scheme was 836 million, and compensation reached 118.784 billion yuan. The number of claims for the year was 1087 million, 43% higher than the previous year. In 2011, government subsidy will increase from 120 to 200 yuan; reimbursement for qualified expenses will reach 70% and the maximum claim will be 50,000 yuan. These measures offer a higher level of protection and benefit a larger population. Rural people will enjoy more accessible and affordable services.

## ☑ 要点提示

- 1. 对原文的引申解释要有根据。
- 2. 批判性看待汉英词典中的对等词。
- 3. 尽量用地道的语言化解中文的特色说法。

- 4. 充分理解中文含义,调查和区别相同词语或近义词的真正意思。
- 5. 译文不给读者留下任何含糊之处。

**尾注**(尾注为学生译文中的注释,是学生做作业的过程中查找的资料和论证,观点不一定正确。列出来,是为了展示作业过程。)

i. 全球老龄化官网上一篇题为China: New Pension Insurance Scheme in Rural China Benefits Older People (August 4, 2008)的文章讲到新型农村社会养老保险制度:

Here's more information about the new Rural Social Pension Insurance Program that China is putting in place. The program is one of the government's first attempts to decrease poverty among the nation's elderly. It provides greater income security to its beneficiaries and decreases dependency. Although this insurance pension has helped many older persons, Help Age International maintains that improvements still need to be made, including an increase in the amount of pension distributed. (http://www.globalaging.org/pension/world/social/socialpensions.htm)
译文据此修改而成。

ii. 这个原则体现更多的为目标,所以在翻译中,没有直接翻翻成principle of的结构,觉得这种结构比较死板,而且在达意方面也不是很好,所以最后选择以解释的方式把四点翻译出来,具体内容如下:

会议强调,建立城镇居民社会养老保险制度,要重点把握好三个方面:一是坚持"保基本、广覆盖、有弹性、可持续"的基本原则,从现阶段经济发展水平出发,保障城镇居民基本生活;千方百计扩大覆盖面,把尽可能多的城镇居民吸纳到制度体系中来,设定不同的缴费档次和补贴标准,给城镇居民缴费留有选择空间,也给政府财政补贴留有余地;建立可持续发展的长效机制,实现城镇居民社会养老保险制度持续稳定健康运行。二是建立个人缴费和政府补贴相结合的筹资方式,明确个人

(http://epaper.cnxz.com.cn/xzrb/html/2011-11/26/content\_610706.htm)

iii. 社会统筹方面,除了中央财政参与之外,还有地方政府的补贴,这里为了使表达简明清晰,对原文进行了稍微调整,把central government和local governments同时表达出来:

#### 只有在未需60周岁的人才可以参加的。有5% 10%

20% 30%四个档次,在董州民保险后,60周岁的下个月开始领域。核照今年的基数算,最低的被210.2 最高的500多个人推廣。 都加新农保的农村园民应当核规定撤纳排选保险费。重要标准目前设为一年100元、200元、300元、400元、500元5个档次。各 地可以根据实际情况增设撤费信次。即保入自主选择结次重要,多数多得。 集体补助。 政府补贴,政府对符合领取条件的参维人全 额支付基础并充全。确定规定标准的基础并充全由中央财政全额补助。 地方各级政府应当对参维人继费给予基本补贴。补贴标准 不低于每人每年30元。其中省级财政补贴总量接地方补贴的50%支撑。省对各试点地区根据基财力水平。分档次给予补助。其余 部分由市、县商级共同分组,具体分组比例由市份的人民政府自行确定。 对选择300元缴费档次缴费的。 地方政府每人每年增加补贴5元,对选择400元缴费档次缴费的, 地方政府每人每年增加补贴15元。 资金分组比例与基本缴费补贴分担比例相同。

(http://www.dajiabao.com/zixun/4369.html)

iv. 原文中"基本模式""筹资方式""待遇支付"方式,其实说的是一个事实,只是从不同角度,为了避免英文翻译的啰嗦,也防止读者阅读过程中感到confused,翻译时对这三句进行了

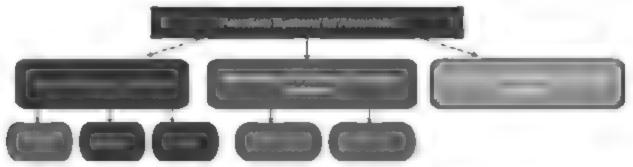
整合。这样读起来逻辑比较清晰,一目了然:

中国的基本养老保险制度实行社会统筹与个人账户相结合的模式。企业的缴费比例为工资总额的20%左右,个人缴费比例为本人工资的8%。企业缴纳的基本养老保险费自2006年起全部用于建立统筹基金,不再划入个人账户。个人缴纳的基本养老保险费计入个人账户。基本养老金由基础养老金和个人账户养老金组成,基础养老金由社会统筹基金支付,月基础养老金为职工社会平均工资的20%,月个人账户养老金为个人账户基金积累额的1/120。

(http://baike.baidu.com/社会统筹)

另外, component的表达也是借鉴了国外养老金的表达方式:

The new system is actually based on an existing distributive system supplemented by two new components being the mandatory pension component and voluntary pension component ("self-financing" cumulative system).



It should be stated that voluntary funded component is effective from 1 January 2011 and contractual party to this component can be both individual and employer who signs voluntary funded pension agreement in favor of the employees.

(http://www.kpmg.com/AM/en/services/Tax/Documents/Article-Mandatory%20Funded%20Pension-eng.pdf)

v. 不是在校学生可以表达为not in education:

#### Definition of Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)

This indicator presents the share of young people who are not in employment, education or training (NEET), as a percentage of the total number of young people in the corresponding age group. Young people in education include those attending part-time or full-time education, but exclude those in non-formal education and in educational activities of very short duration. Employment

( https://data.oecd.org/youthinac/youth-not-in-employment-education-or-training-neet.htm )

- vi. 因为前面提到了personal contributions, 说明这是个人缴费标准, 所以在表达5个档次的保费水平时, 没有再重复表达per person, 就说了是每年的数额per year。
- vii. 补贴是由地方政府负责,基础养老金是由中央政府承担,这样将二者明确地表达,有利于读者 更好的理解。
- vini. "养老金待遇由基础养老金和个人账户养老金组成"这个信息在上文中已经提过,不需要再重复。
- ix. 在试点地区,如果农民年满60周岁,其符合参保条件的子女参加新农保并缴纳保费,那么这个

农民即使之前没有参加新农保、没有缴纳保费,也可以直接享受最低档的养老金:

年满 60 周岁、未享受城镇职工基本养老保险待遇的农村有户籍的老年人,可以按月领取养老金。

新农保制度实施时,已年清 60周岁、未享受城镇职工基本养老保险待遇的,不用缴费,可以按月领取基础养老金,但其符合参保条件的子女应当参保缴费;距领取年龄不足15年的,应按年缴费,也允许补缴,累计缴费不超过15年;距领取年龄超过15年的,应按年缴费,累计缴费不少于15年。

(http://www.cnrencai.com/shebao/zhengce/54955.html)

在句子顺序方面,后置了if条件从句,旨在强调这个条件。

- x. 补充信息:新农合基金分为三个部分,即风险基金、住院统筹基金和门诊家庭账户基金(简称家庭账户),新农合基金不再单独设立其他基金。(http://www.baike.com/wiki/新农合)
- xi. http://www.gov.cn/jrzg/2010-03/09/content\_1551740.htm, 2016年2月21日访问。
- xii. https://www.wellsfargo.com/investing/hsa/qualified-expenses/, 2016年2月21日访问。
- xiii. https://www.wageworks.com/employees/support-center/healthcare-fsa-eligible-expenses-table, 2016年2月21日访问。
- xiv. http://www.yangzhouhospital.com/xnh/viewlist.asp?id=156, 2016年2月21日访问。
- xv. 平行文本如下:

China's top health authority announced Friday that 99 percent of rural Chinese, or 800 million individuals, are now covered by the country's New Rural Cooperative Medical Scheme (NCMS).(http://www.theatlantic.com/china/archive/2013/09/universal-rural-health-care-in-china-not-so-fast/279429/)

xvi. 政策范围内报销比例,即报销范围内的医疗项目的报销比例。

如例句: "合理调整新农合统筹补偿方案,将政策范围内门诊和住院费用报销比例分别提高到50%和75%左右。"

新型农村合作医疗报销范围为:参加人员在统筹期内因病在定点医院住院诊治所产生的药费、检查费、化验费、手术费、治疗费、护理费等符合城镇职工医疗保险报销范围的部分(即有效医药费用)。(http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2015-02/02/content\_2813109.htm; http://baike.baidu.com/view/10470275.htm#1)

# 第 ② 讲 以讲话的口吻翻译讲话

本次作业选用的文章是一篇发言稿。请大家在关注理解和语言表达一般问题的同时,重点关注英语的风格和节奏,破解典型的汉语结构,让译文符合英文演讲的语言习惯。

## □ 原文

三年成势, 五年成形, 十年成城 ——国际旅游岛先行试验区扬帆起航

尊敬的定之省长、尊敬的国梁副省长、各位领导、各位来宾:

下午好! 非常荣幸能在这里向各位推介海南国际旅游岛先行试验区,希望借着本次会议的东风,先行试验区能够与在座各位企业家结识、结缘、合作、共赢。

下面,我从先行试验区设立背景、主要优势、目标定位、规划建设重点、开发时序、发展 现状、项目招商等七个方面向各位做个汇报。

#### □讲解

首先,题目"三年成势,五年成形,十年成城"不好翻译,问题之一是英语的内在逻辑问题,即三个动词的逻辑主语不一致。不少同学把三个并列短语都翻译出来了: laying the foundation in 3 years, taking shape in 5 years, and building a city in 10 years。但仔细琢磨一下发现: lay的逻辑主语是people, take shape的逻辑主语是the city, build的逻辑主语又是people。这一矛盾在英语中是不允许的,其性质和悬垂分词一致,比如:

Having finished the assignment, the TV was turned on.

在这个句子中, finish和was turned的逻辑主语不一致: 前者是人,后者是电视。这种句子属于语法错误,应当改为: Having finished the assignment, he turned on the TV.

因此译文也需要调整相关动词,比如把"五年成形"译为setting a framework in 5 years, 这样整个标题就成为: Laying the Foundation in 3 Years, Setting a Framework in 5 years, and Building a City in 10 Years。三个动词的逻辑主语由此统一为人。

但这个题目过长,可以简化为: Foundation in 3 Years, Framework in 5 Years, and a City in 10 Years。如要进一步简化,这个题目强调的是城市建设的速度快,三个短语中最重要的是"十年成城",因此不妨简化为Building a City in 10 Years。

副标题可以翻译为: The Pilot Zone of the International Tourism Island Sets Sail/Is Launched。

主副标题也可以合并翻译为: A plan for Developing the Pilot Zone of the International Tourism Island, 或者说: A Ten-year Plan for the Pilot Zone of the International Tourism Island, 虽然没有把"成势""成形"和"成城"翻出来,但基本意思表达清楚了。至于三个计划的具体内容,可以在正文说明。

曾有一份国内英文杂志对翻译提出要求: "宁伤中文,不伤英文。"即译文要照顾读者的阅读习惯,如果读者看得很费劲,就会放弃,译文因而完全丧失沟通效果。损失一点内容,让更多信息进入读者大脑,总比一点效果都没有好。

有的同学翻译成A Three-year, Five-year and Ten-year Plan Was Made for the Development of the Pilot Zone of the International Tourism Island,译文思路是对的,但不像一个题目,可以简化为A Three-stage Plan for the Pilot Zone of the International Tourism Island。

关于"先行试验区",我有个疑问:我们通常都说"试验区",为什么这里要说"先行试验区"呢?而且后面又出现一个"先行试验区起步区"。难道海南省建设国际旅游岛的逻辑是:先行试验区起步区→先行试验区→实验区→国际旅游岛?仅根据网上查到的证据,我们还暂时无法做出判断。如果是实际翻译工作,我们可以询问作者或相关单位。

我们暂且把"先行试验区"翻译为pilot zone(实验区),因为查到的"海南国际旅游岛先行试验区"的图片上就是这么翻译的。

下面看称呼的翻译。这个发言是在海南外办工作的毕业生提供的,上面没有发言者的名字,但是从称呼"尊敬的定之省长、尊敬的国梁副省长、各位领导、各位来宾"来看,发言人一定是省长的同事,只有熟人之间才会称名不道姓。另外,名字+官衔也是中国特色;英文中有些职位可以这么称呼,多数不能(如Dean Zhang就不是正宗的英语称呼方式)。既然是翻译为英文,应当尽量按照英文的称呼习惯进行翻译。美国对官员的称呼方法可以在这里看到:http://emilypost.com/advice/official-forms-of-address/。其中对州长的称呼如下:

#### Letter Address:

The Honorable Full Name

Governor of State

Address

Salutation

Dear Governor Last Name:

**Spoken Greeting** 

First: Governor Last Name

Governor

Then: Sir / Ma'am

#### **Formal Introduction**

The Honorable Full Name, Governor of the state of

Governor Last Name

The Governor

此处属于salutation,因此应当用Dear Governor+姓。但因为是同事,我想可以省略dear。大家查到"定之省长"的全名是"蒋定之",所以可以说Governor Jiang。"副省长"的全名是"李国梁",译为Vice governor Li。

"各位领导",我们译为leaders。这样说其实不太符合英文的习惯,但似乎没有更好的替代(我有时用officials)。"借着本次会议的东风",这个比喻不要翻出来,可以简化为"借此机会"。有同学翻译成ride on the east wind of...,听众不一定懂。中国用东风比喻时机,英语国家并无此用法。

"与各位结识、结缘、合作、共赢",中文喜欢用连续四五个词并列,全译成英文很麻烦,而且英文中并无"结缘"这个概念。这种客套话实质意义并不大,费很多笔墨来解释"缘分",会得不偿失。这个句子简单地表达,就是希望各位能够了解试验区,并且能够到那里去投资,形成一个共赢的局面。按此翻译即可。

"规划建设重点"就是"规划当中的建设重点","规划"与"建设"是修饰关系,不是并列关系,意思是"主要建设计划"major construction plans。如果理解为"规划与建设重点",那么"规划重点"实际就是"建设重点",意思重复。遇到两个词并列,我们总是要思考:它们到底是偏正还是并列关系?

"开发时序、发展现状",大家一看到"现状"这个词,就想到status quo。我建议大家以后不要用这个词,因为与这个词搭配的是maintain或change(维持现状或改变现状):

#### 四 朗文当代英语词典 ~

#### status quo

status quo /,stertes 'kweu US ,stertes 'kweu, ,stæ-/ n
[Date: 1800-1900; Language: Latin; Origin: 'state in which']
the status quo
the status quo
the state of a situation as it is
maintain/preserve/defend the status quo
(=not make any changes)

• Will the West use its influence to maintain the status quo and not disrupt
the flow of of?

而这里"发展现状"并没有维持或改变的意思,而是现有的状态,是一种客观的陈述,可以用state、current status或其他词。

"项目招商等七个方面向各位做个汇报",这句话好多人误解。"项目招商"就是指哪些项目我们规划好了,还没有建,希望在座的各位企业家到那里去开发建设,是projects available for investment。而好多同学看到"项目招商"就想当然译为investment promotion,虽然整个会议是一个investment promotion conference,目的是宣传开发区,希望人们去投资,但这里所说的项目招商是指用于招商的项目,重点在项目介绍。我们不能只看文字,还要知道具体的意思,才能把意思传递出来,光翻译文字是很危险的。"七个方面",可以用aspects,也可以选择其他表述方法,如dimensions、areas等。

# □ 学生译文举例

#### 译文1:

# Laying the Foundation in 3 years, taking shape in 5 years<sup>1</sup>, and completing construction in 10 years

-- Timeframe<sup>2</sup> of<sup>8</sup> the development of Hainan International Tourism Island Pilot Zone

Mr. Jiang Dingzhi, Governor of Hainan Province<sup>4</sup>,

Mr. Li Guoliang, Deputy Governor of Hainan Province,

Distinguished<sup>5</sup> leaders and guests,

Good afternoon! It is my great honour to present to you Hainan International Tourism Island Pilot Zone. I would like to take this opportunity to introduce the Pilot Zone<sup>6</sup> and seek cooperation opportunities<sup>i</sup> with the entrepreneurs present here.<sup>7</sup>

In the following part,<sup>8</sup> I will brief you on seven aspects of the Pilot Zone: the background, its<sup>9</sup> major advantages, objectives, planning priorities, development timetable, current progress, and investment opportunities.<sup>10</sup>

- 1. 逻辑主语不统一
- 2. 发言主题不仅是时间框架。
- 3. 介词可能不对。
- 4. 熟人之间这么说,太正式。
- 5. 可省。估计讲话者职位是最高 的。不会这么称呼下属。
- 6. 实际上意思与上句重复,可简 化。
- 7. 中文喜欢用第三人称指代在座的 客人,以示正式。英文可以直接 用you,更加亲切自然。
- 8. 不言自喻。
- 9. 指代不清。
- 10.这个翻译的不错。

#### 译文2:

# Finishing Preliminary Work in Three Years, Taking Shape<sup>1</sup> in Five Years, and Forming a City in Ten Years

Hainan International Tourism Island Pilot Zone Taking<sup>2</sup> off
Honorable governor of Hainan province, Mr. Jiang Dingzhi,
vice-governor Mr. Li Guoliang, distinguished guests,

Good afternoon. It is my great<sup>3</sup> privilege to introduce Hainan International Tourism Island Pilot Zone to you<sup>ii</sup>. I would like to take this opportunity to acquaint you with the pilot zone and enhance our cooperation for a win-win result.

Now I will brief you on 7 aspects of the pilot zone, namely, background, major advantages, orientation<sup>4</sup>, highlights of planning,<sup>5</sup> development phases, status quo<sup>6</sup> and investment promotion<sup>iii 7</sup>.

- 1. 仍然是逻辑主语不一致
- 2. 可用谓语形式。
- 3. 可省。
- 4. 不好理解。
- 5. 可改为of the plan, 意思是具体的规划, 不是规划过程。
- 6. 用词不当。
- 7. 理解错误。

# □ 学生译文修改

译文1:

# Foundation in 3 Years, Initial Shape in 5 Years, and A City in 10 Years

—Hainan International Tourism Island Pilot Zone Kicks Off Governor Jiang,

Vice Governor Li,

Officials and guests,

Good afternoon! It is my honor to present the Pilot Zone of Hainan International Tourism Island. I hope through my presentation, you will get to know the pilot zone better, become interested<sup>1</sup>, and find investing opportunities.<sup>2</sup>

I will cover seven areas: the<sup>3</sup> background, the advantages, the objectives, the priorities, the development timetable, the progress, and the investment opportunities.<sup>4</sup>

- 1. 结缘,可以理解为感兴趣。
- 2. 非关键性内容,不必完全对应字面意思。"合作共赢"是陈词滥调。意思合作一定要共赢,否则不会合作,所以不必每次都是win-win cooperation。
- 3. 关于是否在每个并列的名词前用 the? 以下情况不用重复the: The 1st and (the) 2nd paragraphs of the article are extremely long.因为 first和second是形容词,共用一个

以下情况需要重复the:

paragraph.

What are the situation, (the) task and (the) result of your story?因为这里是三个并列项。

但如果并列项构成单一概念,则 不用the:

The officer and gentleman escorted the lady to the car.此处officer and gentleman是同一个人。

详情请用谷歌搜索: Is it necessary to use "the" multiple times?

4. 简单明了。

译文2:

#### **Building a City in Ten Years**

-Hainan International Tourism Island Pilot Zone Takes off

Governor Jiang,

Vice Governor Li,

Leaders and guests,

Good afternoon. It is my privilege to introduce the Hainan International Tourism Island Pilot Zone. I would like to take a few minutes to help you understand the pilot zone and find opportunities for cooperation.

My presentation includes seven parts, namely, the background, the advantages, the goals, the priorities, the time frame, the current status and the projects for investment.

## □ 参考译文

Building a City in Ten Years: the International Tourism Island Pilot Zone Kicks Off

Governor Jiang,

Vice Governor Li,

Officials and guests:

Good afternoon!

I am honored to present the Hainan International Tourism Island Pilot Zone. I hope you will find

the information helpful and interesting and see opportunities for win-win cooperation.

I will talk about the background, the advantages, the objectives, and the development plan. I will also talk about the time frame, the current status, and investment opportunities.

1. 英文里的并列,最多三项。超过 三项就要考虑分开表述。此处为 七项,分为两部分。讲话里面尤 其如此。

# ☑ 要点提示

- 1. 必要时需要对原文进行调整, "宁伤中文,不伤英文"。
- 2. 了解中外在文化以及表达习惯上的差异,确保语言在转换之后符合译入语的语言习惯,地道、流畅。
- 3. 通过查阅词典、阅读平行材料等方式了解英文词语的具体内涵及其习惯搭配,不要想当然地随意用词。

# $|\cdot|_{2} = 2$

## □ 原文

# 一、设立背景

2009年12月31日,国务院正式出台《关于推进海南国际旅游岛建设发展若干意见》,标志着海南国际旅游岛建设上升为国家战略。为了加快国际旅游岛建设步伐,探索和构建国际旅游岛科学发展路径,尤其是围绕国家赋予海南国际旅游岛的特殊支持政策、开发模式、体制机制创新、产品创新、投融资模式创新等五个方面先行先试,海南省委、省政府决定设立国际旅游岛先行试验区,并将毗邻三亚65平方公里的陵水黎安片区确定为试验区起步区。

### □讲解

第一句话是什么意思呢?同学们要能够宏观思维,看到前后联系。这句话不是简单的事实陈述,它的含义是:以前是我们海南自己提出建设海南旅游岛(如果是省里面提出的,那就是省里面出钱,去招商引资,国家不会管),而现在国务院出台了《意见》,那就意味着现在国家是开发建设的后盾,旅游岛建设上升为国家战略之后就意味着国家会给予支持,后面有具体论述。

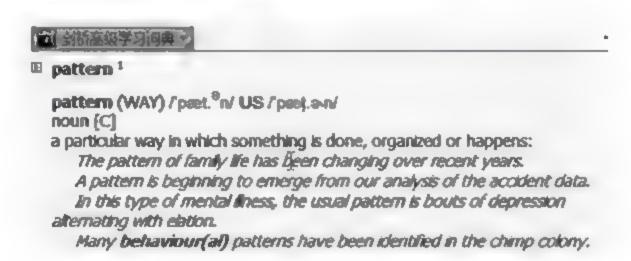
"科学发展",还是有同学翻译成scientific development(科学的发展)。我在《非文学翻译》(外研社,2009年)中已经做过详细分析,中国所讲的科学发展,实质就是sustainable development。如果要照顾字面,那就是scientifically based development、a scientific approach to development,但不是scientific development。有些中国特色的说法,不直译也很难,比如物质文明、精神文明、生态文明、政治文明。好在国际上对中国的关注度不断提高,我们的一些说法通过海外媒体报道或Wikipedia等网络平台的解释后,也在逐步被外国人接受,这是件好事。但无论如何,直译要经得起解释,scientific development就经不起,因为它明明是指科学的

发展; scientifically based development经得起解释,因为它可以解释为我们的发展基于科学规划、科学决策,不是随意做出的决定。

"为了加快国际旅游岛建设步伐,探索和构建国际旅游岛科学发展路径,尤其是围绕国家赋予海南国际旅游岛的特殊支持政策、开发模式、体制机制创新、产品创新、投融资模式创新等五个方面先行先试",这里面有好几个顿号。我想问大家,"国家赋予海南国际旅游岛的"这个修饰语是只修饰"特殊支持政策",还是也修饰后面几个并列短语?根据语言逻辑可知,是只修饰到"政策"。有些同学误认为后面几个短语也是被修饰对象,但这样理解是说不通的。比如"国家赋予海南国际旅游岛的产品创新、投融资模式创新",在逻辑上是说不通的。我们翻完以后自己先读一读,如果发现英文的意思说不通,很可能是因为中文没有断对句。汉语中遇到并列的前置定语、英语中遇到并列的后置定语时,要特别留心判定定语修饰到哪里为止。

"体制机制创新",通过查字典会发现"体制"和"机制"是不同的。"机制"指的是有机体的构造、功能和相互关联<sup>①</sup>;"体制"是指国家机关、企事业单位的组织制度<sup>②</sup>。但现在"体制机制"似乎已经成为陈词滥调,发言者一开口就是并列的两个词,他本人都不一定分得清"体制"和"机制"的区别,也许只是笼统地表达制度创新(institutional innovation)。"体制""机制"当然可以都译出来(institutional and mechanism innovation),但如果每次都如此,又不具体解释"体制"和"机制"的区别,会让人感到难以理解。译者要综合判断一个用法是有意为之,还是信口开河。

"投融资模式",大家一看到"模式"就用pattern,"屡教不改"。不要轻易用这个词。 pattern是规律,指行为的模式或其他有规律的东西:



再举几例: the subsequent career pattern of those taking degrees (那些有学位的人今后的职业轨迹); Over the next few months, their work pattern changed (在接下来的几个月里,他们的工作模式变了); This chapter will follow the same pattern of the previous one (这一章的结构和前面是一样的); Every baby's face is different from every other's; in the same way, every baby's pattern of development is different (就像婴儿的长相各异一样,儿童成长、发育的规律是不同的)。尽管pattern的译法各异,但都暗含"规律"之义。而汉语的"模式",是指"某种事

① http://baike.baidu.com/view/79349.htm, 2016年2月21日访问。

② http://www.baike.com/wiki/体制, 2016年2月21日访问。

物的标准形式或使人可以照着做的标准样式: ~图 | ~化"(现代汉语词典第3版),强调单一的"样式",不强调"规律"。尽管pattern和"模式"意思有重合("模式"可当"规律"讲),但不完全对等。"投融资模式"可以翻译成investment and financing models、modes of investment and financing,这里的model、mode是指一种方式。financing patterns在意思、搭配上都是说不通的。

"海南省委、省政府决定设立国际旅游岛先行试验区,并将毗邻三亚65平方公里的陵水黎安片区确定为(先行)试验区起步区。"由此可见,"先行试验区"始于"起步区"。有的同学调查研究很仔细,发现原文的表达可能有误。原文字面意思是陵水黎安片区占地65平方公里,且成为试验区的起步区。但细心的同学调查发现,黎安镇行政面积总共才42.8平方公里,所以正确的表达可能是"试验区的面积为65平方公里"〔详情请参照《海南国际旅游岛先行试验区总体规划(2012—2030)》〕。但更有可能是,黎安片区不完全在黎安镇内,还占据了周边村镇,但名称为"黎安片区"。

但是,我们的问题不在这里。原文说起步区是65平方公里。在同学查到的"海南国际旅游岛先行试验区总体规划"中显示, "先行试验区范围64.72平方公里"。这两个数字相当。由此推断起步区就是先行试验区。如果是这样, "(先行)试验区起步区"的说法便不严谨。"总规规划范围114.88平方公里",似乎应当理解为"试验区"(区别于"先行试验区")的范围。

这个问题,我们暂时没有办法解决,只能按照原文字面意思翻译。译者不必承担无限责任,也没有要指出原文瑕疵的法律义务。但对于显而易见的瑕疵,我们可以选择与作者沟通;如不可能,再做技术性处理。

"海南省委、省政府决定设立国际旅游岛先行试验区",我看到有些同学在注释中说: "像'省委'这样的词就不用翻了,翻出来外国人也不懂为什么要省委去决定。"我过去也这么认为,觉得把"省政府"翻译出来就足矣,简单明了,但现在越来越保守。实际上,到中国来投资的人对中国了解挺多;即使不了解,我们也要给他们提供一个了解的机会。如果他们问为什么是省委,我们就说政府接受党的领导。所以"省委"应该翻出来(同传中来不及说而漏掉一个词另当别论),我相信绝大多数外国人都是可以理解的。不要轻易自作主张删掉讲话的实质内容。只有按字面没有办法翻译或是必须予以解释时,我们才脱离字面以灵活的方式处理。

#### □ 学生译文举例

## 译文1:

# I 1. Background

On December 31st <sup>2</sup> 2009, the State Council released the Opinions on facilitating<sup>3</sup> the development of Hainan International Tourism Island, making the developing of this island<sup>4</sup> a national

- 1. 这是全角输入的标号,英文中应 用半角输入。
- 2. 31st后面应有个逗号。
- 3. 这个词的意思是make sth. easier, 来自法语facile (easy) 在翻译

strategy. To step up the construction of the island in a scientific way<sup>5</sup>, we<sup>iv</sup> decided to set up the Hainan International Tourism Island Pilot Zone, and will carry out pilot projects in five aspects: preferential policies<sup>6</sup> aimed at supporting development of the island, development model, structural and institutional innovation, product innovation, and innovation in investment and financing model. As a result<sup>7</sup>, a 65-square-kilometer area in Lingshui Li Autonomous County<sup>8</sup> which is adjacent to Sanya was designated as the place to start the pilot zone.

#### 译文2:

### 1. Backgrouad Information

On December 31, 2009, the State Council released Opinions on Promoting the Construction and Development of the Hainan International Tourism Island. This signifies that the development of the tourism island has become a national strategy. To develop the island in a sustainable way, our provincial government decided to set up the Pilot Zone. The government prioritized national policy support, development model, and innovation in systems, products, and investment and financing policies. It also identified a 65 km of land in Li'an, a small town in Lingshui Li Autonomous County near Sanya as the starting point for this ambition.

- "推进""促进"时,如果想用facilitate,想想换作make... easier是否说得通。此处也许应用promote或advance。
- 4. 是旅游岛建设,不是海南岛建设。
- 5. 意思为"以科学方式加快", 与原文有出人。
- 6. 是国家赋予的支持政策。不说 "国家",与"国家战略"就没 有关系。译为"优惠政策"倒也 关系不大。
- 7. 原文并无因果关系。不要为了表面的衔接,而随意添加原文不存在的逻辑关系。
- 8. 译者查到"陵水"是指"陵水黎族自治县",说全称,可以。省略"黎安"镇也未尝不可。添加"三亚"作为定位坐标,也是为读者考虑。
- 1. 改为the。发言者代表省政府。不 是普通百姓说话。
- 2. 添加省委。
- 3. 译者没有充分理解原文。意思应 当是海南将要试验采用国家给的 特殊政策。prioritize与几个并列 成分的搭配无意义。
- 4. 原文是"模式"。
- 5. 不必补充,不言自喻。前面已经 说了65km²,大小由读者来判断。

# □ 学生译文修改

#### 译文1:

#### 1. Background

On December 31st, 2009, the State Council released the Opinions on Advancing the Development of Hainan International Tourism Island, making the building of a tourism island a national strategy. To step up the process and find a scientific path of development, we decided to set up a pilot zone<sup>2</sup> and try out measures in five areas<sup>3</sup>, including the special support policies granted by the central<sup>4</sup> government, development models,

- 1. 不必斜体。首字母大写已经起到
- 2. 尽量简洁。
- 3. 不一定总用aspects。
- 4. 更明确。

innovation in systems and mechanisms, tourism<sup>5</sup> products and investment and financing models. We have set aside a 65 square-kilometer area in Lingshui Li Autonomous County, near Sanya,<sup>6</sup> as the place to start off the pilot.

- 5. 更具体, 应不会错。
- 6. 简洁。

#### 译文2:

### 1. Background information

On December 31, 2009, the State Council released Opinions on Promoting the Construction and Development of Hainan International Tourism Island. This signifies that the building of a tourism island has become a national strategy. To develop the island faster and in a sustainable way, CPC Hainan Provincial Committee and the provincial government have decided to set up a pilot zone. The zone will take advantage of the special policies granted by the central government, conduct trials on development models, and innovate on systems, products, and investment and financing models. A 65 km² of land in Li'an, Lingshui Li Autonomous County, near Sanya, has been designated as the starting point for this initiative.

# □ 参考译文

First, background.

On December 31st, 2009, the State Council released the Opinions on Advancing the Development of Hainan International Tourism Island, upgrading the development of an international tourism island into a national strategy. In order to work faster and find a suitable path, the CPC Hainan Provincial Committee and the Hainan provincial government have designated a pilot area. This¹ area will experiment² on the special policies permitted by the central government, on development models, and on innovations in institutions, products, and financing models, <sup>3 4</sup> A 65 square-kilometer area in Li'an, Lingshui County has been chosen as the starting point for the pilot zone.

- 1. 即使可以与上句连为一句,也不要连在一起。讲话中的句子应尽品简短。
- 2. 没有说"尤其是"。专门拿出来 讲,就等于说"尤其是"。
- 3. 这五个方面就是探索发展路径的 具体化。
- 4. 不译"五个方面",意思也不减少。

#### ☑ 要点提示

- 1. 翻译时不要太受原文结构的束缚,在理顺原文意思和层次的基础上,用英语重新阐释清楚,注重逻辑和条理。
- 2. 遇到中文的并列结构时,要仔细考虑前置修饰语到底修饰到哪个位置。可以通过自己的常识、语言逻辑、逐个尝试以及调查研究来进行判断。

3. 在翻译一篇文章时,深入的调查研究非常重要,它有助于译者理解原文,使译文更加简洁明了。

# 例 □3

# □ 原文

# 二、三大优势

先行试验区汇聚资源、政策、体制三大方面优势。一是具有得天独厚的自然资源优势。先行试验区地处北纬18度,三面临海,集合了山、海、湖、河、林、湾、岛等自然魅力要素,黎苗文化、疍家文化等人文资源丰富。二是具有突出的政策支持优势。先行试验区将围绕国家赋予海南国际旅游岛建设的特殊支持政策开展试验,主要包括免税购物、26国免签入境、体育彩票、西沙旅游、邮轮游艇、离岸金融等政策。这些政策都是海南独有的,部分仅在试验区探索试验,对发展文化产业具有重要的推动作用。三是具有体制机制优势。海南省对先行试验区充分授权,先行试验区可独立行使省级行政审批权。

## 〇 讲解

"三大优势"可以说成three advantages,也可以简化为advantages。"北纬18度"大家一般都毫不费力地翻译出来了,但可能没想到它还是一个Wikipedia词条:

The 18th parallel north: a circle of latitude that is 18 degrees north of the Earth's equatorial plane. It crosses Africa, Asia, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, Central America, the Caribbean and the Atlantic Ocean. At this latitude the sun is visible for 13 hours, 13 minutes during the summer solstice and 11 hours, 3 minutes during the winter solstice.

看来,用18th parallel north比18 degrees N latitude更加通俗,不过用后者也完全没问题。

"三面临海",在涉及地理位置时,我们最好把相关地图找出来,这样在表述的时候,就可以处理得更加准确、灵活。从同学找到的地图中我们看到,黎安镇三面环海,因此理解为"半岛"也没有问题。

"黎苗文化",是黎族和苗族的文化,所以在表述时Li和Miao要分别大写。有的同学译为Limiao,看起来是一个概念。"疍家文化"有一个专门的维基词条,大家可以用拼音或是传统拼法Tanka搜索。也有同学把这个字看错了,写成Xujia文化,实在令人哭笑不得。

"二是具有突出的政策支持优势。先行试验区将围绕国家赋予海南国际旅游岛建设的特殊支持政策开展试验",实际上这里解释了刚才提到的"特殊政策支持"。虽然这对翻译可能不会产生影响,但译者要随时看到上下文的联系。"26国免签入境",很多同学也查到了正确的说法: a visa-free program、visa-free entry for 26 countries都没问题。有些同学查到了国外用法visa-waiver program, 当然可以借用。

"西沙旅游",这里的"西沙",要翻译成Xisha islands,不要说Paracel Islands,就像我们要用自己的名称"钓鱼岛",而不能使用日语的"尖阁群岛"一样。虽然名称并不决定 152

一切,但使用哪个国家的名称,就暗含了认同该国对主权归属的立场。"邮轮游艇",ocean cruising and yachting。有些同学用ocean liner,意思不对,ocean liner意为: an ocean going passenger ship, operating either as one unit of a regular scheduled service or as a cruise ship<sup>①</sup>(客轮),不是以游玩为目的。

"三是具有体制机制优势。海南省对先行试验区充分授权,先行试验区可独立行使省级行政审批权。"这句话大部分同学都没有翻好,译文意思不太清楚。我对原文的理解是(大家可以核查):一般项目需要省里审批后,才能去实施。但实验区的项目不需要交给省里审批,自己审批就行。言外之意就是,实验区的行政级别相当于一个省级的机构。所以我们要想办法以一种清晰的方式把这个意思表达出来。"审批权"可以用power或者authority,但是不要用right。right是"权利",power或authority是"权力"。"公权力"就是public power或public authority,是政府所拥有的权力。公民拥有的是right。可以在谷歌里搜索两个词的区别(只需要输入difference between A and B即可查找概念区别)。

# □ 学生译文举例

# II 1. Advantages

The Pilot Zone is endowed with natural assets,<sup>2</sup> favourable policies, and administrative convenience.<sup>3</sup> First, the Pilot Zone enjoys rich natural resources. Located at latitude 18°N and surrounded by the ocean on three sides, the Pilot Zone boasts mountains, the sea,<sup>4</sup> lakes, rivers, forests, bays, and islands. It is also home to cultures of the Li, the Miao, and the Tankas.

Second, the Pilot Zone is equipped with supporting policies.<sup>5</sup> We will try out the favourable policies provided for<sup>6</sup> the Tourism Island by the state, including the policies on duty-free shopping, visa-free entry for visitors from 26 countries, sports lottery, tourism in the Xisha Islands, cruises and yachts, and offshore finance. These policies are exclusive to Hainan; some of them are tested only in the Pilot Zone. They are significant impetus for the development of cultural industries.

Third, enabling<sup>7</sup> mechanism. Hainan province has granted the Pilot Zone high authorization,<sup>8</sup> which allows it to execute the administrative examination and approval powers of provincial level.<sup>9</sup>

- 1. 这还是一个全角编号。
- 2. 用assets还是resources? 经查, 两 者都可以: Developing countries that are well endowed with natural resources...

Australia and Canada are better endowed with natural assets than Russia and Kazakhstan, but Eurasia is the best-endowed region in the world.

- 3. 根据后面的解释,可以作此解释 但与endow意思上是否兼容(搭配),需要检验。
  - You say that someone is endowed with a particular desirable ability, characteristic, or possession when they have it by chance or by birth.

    You are endowed with wealth, good health and a lively intellect.
- 4. "环海"已经说过了,不用再说。
- 5. equip with policy的搭配可疑,需要查。搭配项相隔较远时,要特别注意拉近距离进行核查。
- 6. 介词需要核查。
- 7. 能想到这个词不错 但mechanism 作为可数名词,不能单独使用。
- 8. 搭配可疑。不确定的说法不用。
- 9. 冠词问题。

① http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/ocean-liner, 2016年2月21日访问。

# □ 学生译文修改

### II. Advantages

The Pilot Zone enjoys rich natural assets, favorable policies, and administrative convenience. First, it is endowed with rich resources. Located at latitude 18°N and surrounded by the ocean on three sides, the Pilot Zone has a varied landscape with mountains, lakes, and rivers, as well as forests, bays and islands. It is also home to the<sup>3</sup> Li, Miao, and Tanka cultures.

Second, the Pilot Zone enjoys national<sup>4</sup> policy support. We will try out the favorable policies provided by the state, including duty-free shopping, visa-free entry for 26 countries, and sports lottery, as well as<sup>5</sup> tourism in Xisha Islands, cruising and yachting, and offshore financial service. These policies are exclusive to Hainan; some of them are tested only in the Pilot Zone. They are important to drive<sup>6</sup> the development of cultural industries.

Third, enabling mechanisms. Hainan province has granted the Pilot Zone authorization to approve matters that are traditionally approved by provincial authorities.7

断开。

1. 可以把关键词输入谷歌,参考英

文文章描述这些要素时的说法。

- 2. 英文并列成分不能太多。想办法
- 3. 后面两个并列项省略冠词, 因为 三项共用cultures。
- 4. 明确是"国家"的支持。
- 5. 把六个并列成分分为两部分。
- 6. 可以用driving forces for, 但换作 动词更加简洁有力。
- 7. 直译不易说清楚,稍作变通。

# ■ 参考译文

#### Second, major advantages.

The pilot zone enjoys three advantages: resources, policies and institutional arrangements.

First, resources. The pilot zone is endowed with unique natural and cultural resources. It is located on a peninsula at the 18th parallel north, and enjoys all elements of natural beauty: mountains, seas, lakes, and rivers, as well as forests, bays and islands. It is also culturally diverse and is home to the Miao, Li, and Tanka cultures.

Second, policies. The central government has provided special policies to support the development of Hainan as an international tourism island, <sup>2</sup>These policies include duty-free shopping, visa-free entry for 26 countries, and sports lottery; they also include tourism in Xisha Islands, ocean cruising, and off-shore financing. They are

- 1. 补充一点。因为后面具体论述不
- 2. 可以把长句里面包含的信息单独 拿出来讲,使讲话更加简洁易

tailor-made for the province, and some will be tested only in the pilot zone. These policies will contribute to the growth of the cultural industry in an important way.

Third, administrative advantage. The pilot zone is authorized by the provincial government to make decisions independently as a provincial-level authority.<sup>3</sup>

3. 明晰原文意思。

# □ 要点提示

- 1. 原文层次较多,译成一段英文过长时,可以对其进行分段处理。
- 2. 直译行不通时,可以变通翻译。
- 3. 一些地名的译法可能会暗含观点立场,翻译时要慎重。
- 4. 翻译演讲稿时,要时刻关注文本的可读性;要多用短句和日常词汇。

# 例回

# □原文

## 三、目标定位

先行试验区发展目标概括来讲就是"两区两地"。即建设成为规模大、开放度高、国际一流的海南国际旅游岛建设先导区、国家重点文化产业聚集区、国际旅游产品创新交流基地、世界一流的旅游度假胜地。

#### □ 讲解

中文有大量的缩略语,如海南提出的"一省两地",即新兴工业省、热带高效农业基地、热带海岛休闲度假旅游胜地。其中的"基地"和"圣地"不是同样的"地",用英文很难简洁地表达出来。同样,因为"先导区"和"聚集区"也属于是不同的"区",那怎么办呢?有一种办法就是知难而退,不译简称,把具体内容说清楚就行。如果译为two districts, two places,读者肯定要看是哪两个districts,而下面却一个是pilot area,一个是cluster,让读者徒增困惑。而"基地"和"胜地"一个是base,一个是resort,也无法和two places对号入座。

有些同学从英文入手,前面译为two zones, two bases,后面这四个地方也勉强译为zones和bases,结果与中文又对不上,所以没有万全之策,能翻就翻,不能翻就算。我们只能安慰自己:翻译传达的是意思,形式没有转换成功没关系。

这个句子还有结构歧义。"规模大、开放度高、国际一流"是只修饰第一个并列项,还是也修饰后面几个?如果不敢确定,可以把定语和几个中心词分别放在一起读。结果发现:"国际一流的"这个短语和"世界一流的旅游度假胜地"无法读在一起。所以它很可能是只修饰第一个,但也不排除修饰所有,因为我在网上找到了支持修饰第二个项的例子,"10年,黎安将建设成为规模大、开放度高、国际一流的国家重点旅游文化产业集聚区、体制机制创新示范

区、国际旅游岛建设先导区、滨海城市示范区和世界一流的度假胜地"。如果作者删除"世界一流的"这几个字,就可以做第二种理解。参考译文采用了第一种理解,因为如果让"规模大、开放度高、国际一流"修饰所有成分,翻译成英文很拗口。然而,即使采用第一种理解,"规模大、开放度高、国际一流的海南国际旅游岛建设先导区"本身还存在结构歧义:画线部分是修饰"海南旅游岛",不是修饰"先导区"。

"国际旅游产品创新交流基地",这个短语怎么判断层次呢?是"国际旅游+产品"还是"国际+旅游产品"?我看有的同学译为international tourism,我们不排除那儿有外国游客,不过我相信到那里旅游的大多数还是中国人。海南是希望把这里建设成一个"国际旅游产品创新基地"和"旅游产品交流基地","创新"和"交流"之间没有用"和"字,但根据逻辑,它是一个并列的结构。"国际"修饰"基地"。虽然我们的母语是中文,但我看到的错误,大部分是中文理解不当。有时候,文字会成为理解的羁绊。口语可能更便于理解,如果听人说"国际(停顿)旅游产品创新交流基地"(核心内容是"国际基地"),我相信不会有人理解错。关键还是遇到并列和前置修饰成分时,不要随意翻译,而要根据上下文辨别修饰关系。

# □ 学生译文举例

#### III. Goal

Our goal can be summarized as "two districts and two places": building the Pilot Zone into a highly open and first-class tourist destination and a forerunner in Hainan's development strategy, a gathering place for key cultural industries, a base for innovation and communication in international tourism and a top-notch tourist resort.

- 1. 误读了原文的修饰关系。
- 2. communication in tourism意思不明。
- 3. 读者会问: 这与 "first-class tourist destination" 有何区别? 不是翻译 好就完事,还要仔细读一下看是 否有矛盾。

# □ 学生译文修改

# III. Goal

Our goal can be summarized as follows: building a pioneer zone for the world's largest, highly open and first-class tourist island, a cluster of key cultural industries, an international base for tourist product innovation and trade and a top-notch tourist resort.

## □ 参考译文

#### Third, the goal.

The goal is to develop a pioneer zone for the world's largest, highly open, and first class tourism island, a cluster of national key cultural industries, an international center for tourism product innovation and exchange, as well as a top-notch international tourist resort.

# □ 要点提示

- 1. 尽力翻译汉语缩略语,不得已只能放弃。
- 2. 遇到前置修饰语时,注意找准修饰的对象。

# MG)

#### □ 原文

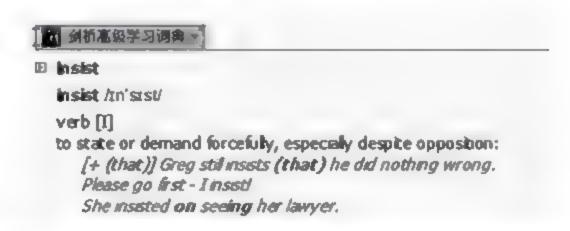
#### 四、规划建设重点

先行试验区坚持规划先行,按照"世界视野、全球整合"的思路,整合全球不同领域的顶级机构参与规划工作。坚持高起点、大视野、重内涵,处理好中国传统文化、海南本土文化与全球化、国际化之间的关系,处理好保护和开发之间的关系,致力打造旅游文化新城。

#### □讲解

若将"规划建设重点"理解为并列结构的话,翻译其中一个就可以了,也可以翻译为"规划的建设重点"。参考译文是将之作为偏正结构来翻译的。"先行试验区坚持规划先行,"这里虽然用的是逗号,但我们要把这个逗号理解为句号,因为它是概括,后半句是详述。中文里面逗号的作用不是给意思分层次,而是为了喘口气。

很多同学把"坚持规划先行"中的"坚持"翻译成insist on,但这个词是"固执己见"的意思, "不让做却偏要做":



另外一些同学翻译成stick to、adhere to,可以,但用在这儿也不一定合适。我会翻译为be committed to,其实很多时候没有必要把它翻出来。

"世界视野、全球整合"怎么理解?这难倒了不少人。"世界视野",有人模仿我的口号,译为think global,是可以的。"全球整合",有的同学翻译为global integration,可这又是什么意思呢?我们不能满足于字面和中文对应,而要看英文是否有意义。我们常说经济全球化和区域一体化:economic globalization和regional integration。但是这里显然不是全球一体化,所以译为global integration意思不对。其实后面的"整合全球不同领域的顶级机构参与规划工作"就是对"全球整合"的解释(Think global!),译者要看到前后关系,而不要只盯着文字。我们查资料发现海南省请了全球几十家设计院参与设计开发区,最后由某一家设计院牵头,把其他设计院的好点子纳入进来,整合了一下,形成了开发区的设计规划。这就是"全球

整合"的意思,知道了这个意思之后,我们再用适当的方式表达出来。

我也看到了同学们不同的译法。有把"世界视野、全球整合"简化为under the concept of "think global",是可以的,下面直接详述具体内容就行。用global view/perspective也可以。两个短语都翻译出来也可以:global perspective, best practices。有同学翻成world vision, global engagement,让人眼前一亮。

"坚持高起点、大视野、重内涵", "内涵"也是让人头疼的词。中国人爱用哲学的概念 "内涵"(intension)、"外延"(extension),但intension用在此处无意义,因为"内涵"在这里的意思是重内容、重实质。我翻的话可能会用substance。另外, "坚持"也不一定翻出来,我可能会直接用解释性翻译,说we stand high, look far and emphasize substance。这个标题谈规划建设重点,实际上规划已经做好了,这里向大家介绍规划情况,而不是将要做什么规划。这一点要把握好,它不是泛泛而谈一般的规划(planning),而是讲当时的规划情况。

"处理好……的关系",可以用balance the relationship between A and B。"致力打造旅游文化新城",如果前面处理得当的话,这句话可以保留,否则会显得多余。中文点明意义的归纳概括译为英语可能让人觉得condescending或patronizing。比如下面加点部分:

这里是居民区。请您离开时不要喧哗、以免影响左邻有舍。

请大家不要把车子停在车库过道和楼梯口,以免影响他人进出,其他人在拿车的时候不小心会被碰坏的。

加点部分不言自喻,普通人都会推知,不需要别人过度关照,翻译时需要删掉。如果译者能找到适当的处理方法,也许可以保留。

"旅游文化新城",直译为a city of tourism and culture十分平淡,要想办法润色。

#### □ 学生译文举例

### 译文1:

#### IV. Major Components of the Plan

The pilot zone insists<sup>1</sup> on planning first. With a concept of "thinking and acting globally"<sup>2</sup>, we invited many renowned organizations worldwide to participate in the planning. Starting from the high starting points<sup>3</sup>, it<sup>4</sup> is designed to be a tourism and culture<sup>5</sup> city with great vision and contents<sup>6</sup> by coordinating<sup>7</sup> the relationship among the local culture, traditional Chinese culture, internationalization and globalization and between environmental protection and development.

- 1. 除非表示固执已见否则不用这个词。
- 2. 节奏感不强。
- 3. 用词重复。
- 4. 指代不明。
- 5. 需要用这两个词的形容词形式。
- 6. a city with vision, a city with content都说不通。译者这不是在翻译、是在写作。要问自己: 如果我自己用英文写, 会这样写吗?
- 7. 这个动词的主语应该和句子主语 ·致。

## 译文2:

## 4. Plan Highlights

Planning is prioritized<sup>1</sup>. Top institutions from different fields were involved in the planning process, fully attesting to the thinking of integrating international resources with a global perspective<sup>2</sup>. We set up high standards, adopt a grand vision and focus on quality. We will deal with the relations among<sup>3</sup> traditional Chinese culture, Hainan local culture and the globalization and internationalization so as to build this zone into a culturally rich tourist destination. We will strike a balance between development and protection.

- 1. "规划先行"相对于先建设、以 后再改来改去(通常做法)。所 以,不是"优先事项",而是回 归建设项目应有的顺序。译者需 要了解一个说法旨在解决的问题 (mischief) 。
- 2. 很抽象, 删掉后意思反而更清 楚。
- 3. 介词用法。

# □ 学生译文修改

## 译文1:

# IV. Major Components of the Plan.

We have planned well before we started. Guided by a global vision, we invited renowned institutions<sup>2</sup> worldwide to participate in the planning. We followed high standards and emphasize substance.3 We try to balance the local and traditional Chinese culture with<sup>4</sup> globalization and internationalization. We also try<sup>5</sup> to balance protection<sup>6</sup> and development. We will turn the place into a tourism and cultural destination.

- 1. 用简单的话翻译出原文意思。针
- 2. 原译省略"不同领域",可能觉 得加上太长。可以。因为该信息 可以推知,省略无妨。
- 3. 合理解释。"大视野",前面已 经用global vision表达过,不再重 复。
- 4. 用with很容易把四个成分分为两 组。否则,四个成分并列在一 起,不知道谁跟谁是一组。
- 把汉语分解为短句,便于口译。
   不是保护环境,是保护传统。

#### 译文2:

#### 4. Plan Highlights.

We planned well. We took a global approach and involved top institutions from different fields around the world in the planning process. We set high standards, developed a grand vision and focused on substance. We try to balance traditional Chinese culture and Hainan local culture with globalization and internationalization, and balance development and protection. We will build a culturally rich tourist destination.<sup>2</sup>

- 1. 可先确定用grand vision, 再去寻
- 2.稍作润色。

# □ 参考译文

# Fourth, key features of the plan.

Planning leads the way. Guided by "world vision, global engagement", we have invited world-class institutions from various fields to plan for the pilot zone's development. The plan sets high standards, takes a global perspective, and emphasizes substance. It aims to find the right balance between national traditions, local cultures and globalization<sup>1</sup>, as well as between development and conservation.

1. "全球人化"和"国际化"似无 重大区别,省去一个。

# ☑ 要点提示

- 1. 中文里的逗号可用在任何句子成分之后,译者要通过意思区分层次关系,适当断句。
- 2. 过度关照性 (condescending/patronizing)的语言可以省略。

# 例 8 6

# □ 原文

先行试验区的规划重点可概括为:依托三心六片区,形成动静结合的两大旅游区。"三心"分别为商业艺术水镇中心、度假城市中心以及热带海滩商业中心;"六片区"分别指商业艺术水镇片区、热带海滩片区、白鹭岛片区、活力山城片区、度假城市片区和景观廊道片区;形成可达性高、充满活力和独特高尚、平静安宁、动静结合的两大旅游区。着力打造以酒店群、主题公园为核心的旅游业、以新媒体基地、娱乐为核心的文化产业、以总部基地为核心的金融业,引入国际学校、国际医院等基础产业作为支撑,构建低碳、高端、整合的产业体系。

#### □讲解

"三心六片区","三心"都是中心,因此可以处理为three centers。"六片区",six districts或six areas。"形成动静结合的两大旅游区",我相信很多同学都会有疑问:这两大旅游区是截然分开的两大旅游区,一个动,一个静吗?从规划图来看,"动""静"区域(从名字判断)似乎交错,所以"动静结合的两大旅游区"似乎是指两类体验,而不是两个地理分区。如果翻译为two districts,而后面"六片区"又翻译为six districts,在逻辑上就显得很混乱。所以参考译文用two types of areas,把这些区域分为两类。有同学用two kinds of experiences,避免了这个问题,很好。我们也许可以找到更高明的处理方法,现实翻译中也可以与作者确认到底是什么意思。总之,翻译时一定要考虑读者能不能理解,想办法消除读者可能产生的困惑。

再看看一些具体表达。"商业艺术水镇中心"在图上对应的是"艺术复合水城"。这个"商业艺术"到底是并列结构还是偏正结构?是commercial arts还是commerce and art?很多同学翻译成commercial arts。但我感觉这里应该是一个并列结构,因为在这里办艺术展肯定是商

业的,不用专门解释。所以它应该是一个商业和艺术中心。这是根据常识作出的判断,也可以向作者求证。

"商业中心"是commercial center,有很多同学翻译成了business center。business center是企业办公楼或企业总部所在地;commercial center是卖东西的。"热带海滩商业中心",海南本来就是在热带,所以没有必要再说tropical beach,beach commercial center已经足够。还有的同学理解得比较奇怪,翻译成center for tropical beach business。beach business是什么?我能想到的就是出租沙滩椅、凉棚等。所以译者一定要知道自己写的是什么意思,不然跟机器没有差别。

"白鹭岛"是一个普通地名,可以译为Bailu Island,也可以译为Egret Island。"活力山城",从名字看应该是开发区起的名字,而不是原来村子的名字。按通常的翻译规则,"活力山城"可以译为Huoli Hillside City。但它既然有含义("活力"),从吸引海外游客的角度考虑,可以再取一个英文名字。我们在这里暂不关注。如有必要,可以广泛考察国外游乐设施的命名方式,再给中国的相应设施起英文名字。这是另外一项商业服务,不应按字数收费。

"形成可达性高、充满活力和独特高尚、平静安宁、动静结合的两大旅游区。"此处除了"两大旅游区"我们要做技术处理之外,"和"字前后的修饰语构成了对比。"可达性高、充满活力"是指"动","独特高尚、安宁平静"是指"静"。很多同学都能看出这两者之间的对比关系,译文力图表现这种对比。"可达性高"翻译成highly accessible或者with convenient transportation都没有问题。但译完后读一读,看看会不会给人一种感觉,就是安静的地区是不通车的,可达性低(inaccessible)。如果发现可能会产生这种误解,就要修改一下,要从英文的整体效果上看译文是否成立。

"以总部基地为核心的金融业",我相信大家在读到这里的时候,都不明白。"总部"就是企业的总部,和金融业有何关系?是指金融业的总部吗?如果是金融业的总部,"以金融业总部为核心的金融业"似乎也说得通。但是北京、上海、伦敦的金融企业会把总部建在"天涯海角"吗?我不太相信。简单查一下就会发现,其他资料上说那里要建立"总部基地和区域金融中心",指的是两类事务,原文很可能是笔误,译文可以更改为headquaters base和reginal financial center,并批注说明(表明译者的功劳和用心),不一定征求作者同意。但如果是比较重要的文件,例如联合国的文件,我们就需要指出这个问题,征求文件管理部门同意。

"构建低碳、高端、整合的产业体系。"要注意,这里不是"低碳、高端、整合的体系",而是"低碳、高端、整合的产业"。由"低碳、高端、整合的产业"形成"体系"。这样理解才符合逻辑。

还有的同学在意思表达上出现了纰漏。因为这个句子比较长,很多同学在"以总部基地为核心的金融业"这里断了句,把逗号处理为句号。然后把后面两句即"引入国际学校、国际医院等基础产业作为支撑,构建低碳、高端、整合的产业体系"合并为一句话,意思就不对了。因为"构建低碳、高端、整合的产业体系"是统领前面所有内容的,包括金融业、旅游业、文化产业等。光靠国际学校、国际医院,无法构建低碳、高端、整合的产业体系,因为学校医院不是体系中的全部产业,甚至不属于传统的"产业"(但可以产业化)。

# □ 学生译文举例

## 译文1:

The priorities in planning<sup>1</sup> the Pilot Zone can be summarized as "three centers scattered in six districts with two tourist areas<sup>2</sup>". The three centers refer to the waterside art center<sup>3</sup> and<sup>4</sup> tropical beach center. The six districts are the waterside district of commercial arts<sup>5</sup>, tropical beach district, Bailu Island district, hillside theme park district, urban resort district and sightseeing parkway district. The centers and districts are divided into two tourism districts<sup>6</sup>: one is easily accessible and full of vitality and the other is unique, elegant and tranquil. Besides, we aim to develop tourism<sup>7</sup> featuring hotels and theme parks, cultural industry focusing on new media<sup>8</sup> and recreation, and financial industry with headquarters at the core.<sup>9</sup> We also improve<sup>10</sup> basic industries like international schools and hospitals<sup>11</sup> as support so as to build an integrated system of low-carbon and high-end industries.

- 1. "重点"和"优先事项"不完全一 致。
- 这个结构让人觉得两个旅游区是 另外的。另一个问题是不知道 with修饰谁。要尽量避免两个以 上的介词短语连用。
- 3. "商业艺术中心"应理解为商业 和艺术。漏泽"商业"。
- 4. 漏译一个"度假城市中心"。
- 5. 理解错误。
- 6. 似应理解为两大类旅游区。
- 7. 应为a tourism industry。
- 8. 原文为"新媒体基地"。
- 9. 照搬汉语句子结构, 英文很笨 拙。
- 10.是"引人"。
- 11. 把学校医院归为基础产业很奇怪。

# 译文2:

The planning priority of this Pilot Zone is to develop two major tourist areas based on three centers and six regions. The three centers are the water town center of business<sup>2</sup> and art, the resort city center and the tropical beach business<sup>3</sup> center. The six regions are the water town region of business and art, the tropical beach region, the Egret Island region,4 the dynamic mountainous city region, the resort city region and the landscape corridor region. These centers and regions will compose two major tourist areas with easy transportation.<sup>5</sup> The two major areas represent a combination of vitality and elegance, dynamism and tranquility.6 We will develop basic industries to build a low-carbon, highend and integrated industry system<sup>7</sup>, which<sup>8</sup> contains tourism that focuses on hotel clusters and theme parks, culture industries that highlight new media bases and recreation facilities, and financial industries based on headquarters of various enterprises and institutions9. We will introduce international schools and hospitals to support the development of this zone.

- 1. 可能不是地理上分割的两个区域。
- 2. "商业"选词错误。
- 3. 用词不当。
- 4. 是指比较大的地区。
- 5. 原文是只有动态区交通方便。
- 6. 没有明显区分为两类。
- 7. 应为industrial structure。
- 8. 这个从句太长。
- 9. 需要纠正原文瑕疵。

# □ 学生译文修改

#### 译文1:

Key features of the plan<sup>1</sup> can be summarized as "three centers, six districts, and two kinds of experiences". The three centers refer to the waterside commercial and art center, the urban resort center and beach commercial center. The six districts are the waterside district for commerce and art, the beach district, and the Bailu Island district, as well as the hillside theme park district, the urban resort district and the scenic corridor district. The centers and districts fall into two types: one is easily accessible and full of vitality and the other is unique, elegant and tranquil.

We will develop the tourist industry such as hotels and theme parks. We will develop the cultural industry such as new media bases and entertainment. We will develop the financial industry and headquarters economy. In this way, we will create an industrial structure consisting of low-carbon and high-end industries. Besides, we will introduce basic services<sup>2</sup> like international schools and hospitals as support.

#### 译文2:

The plan features "three centers and six regions", a combination of tranquility and vibrancy. The three centers are the water town center of commerce and art, the resort city center and the beach commercial center. The six regions are the areas hosting the above three centers<sup>1</sup>, plus the Egret Island region, the dynamic hilly town region, and the landscape corridor region. The centers and regions comprise two types of areas. One is highly accessible and dynamic and the other unique and tranquil.

We will develop an integrated industrial structure comprising low-carbon, high-end industries. These include tourism that focuses on hotel clusters and theme parks, the cultural industry that highlights new media bases and recreational facilities, and the headquarters economy and financial services. We will also introduce international schools and hospitals to provide basic services.<sup>2</sup>

- 1. 简洁。
- 2. 换个说法。

- 1. 简化处理。
- 2. 尽量简单, 便于口头表达。

## □ 参考译文

The pilot zone is based on three centers and six districts, which come together to form two types of areas, one quiet and one vibrant. The three centers include the commercial and art center located in the "town on water", the resort city center, and the beach commercial center. The six districts include the areas hosting the above three centers, plus the Egret Island district, the hillside city district and the scenic corridor. Together, these places will provide both a dynamic and a peaceful vacation experience.

We will develop hotel clusters and theme parks to support the tourism sector. We will build new media centers and entertainment facilities to support the cultural industry. We will develop the headquarters economy and host financial services. We will establish international schools and hospitals, and create an industrial structure that integrates low-carbon, high-end industries.<sup>1</sup> 1. "解包袱" (unpacking),把复杂的结构化解为简单结构。

# ☑ 要点提示

- 1. 译文完成后最好让别人读一下,或隔两天自己再读,看是否有令人不解之处。
- 2. 复杂的汉语结构,可以简化为简单通顺的英语表达。
- 3. 必要时纠正原文的瑕疵。

**尾注**(尾注为学生译文中的注释,是学生做作业的过程中查找的资料和论证,观点不一定正确。列出来,是为了展示作业过程。)

- i. 把原文的"结识、结缘、合作、共赢"平实地表达出来。另外,就仅仅"借着本次会议的东风",并不能保证将来在此投资的企业一定会"赢",原文只是节奏需要,所以译文略去。
- ii. 在座的多数都是"企业家",此推介会的目的也是吸引企业家合作签约、到试验区投资。所以用you就可以。如果说businessman则会让人反应不来。
- iii. "项目招商"翻译为investment promotion。该翻译见于维基百科(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Investment promotion agency)。其中有对investment promotion agency的解释,为most often a government agency whose mission is to attract investment to a country, state, region or city。因此认为招商引资可以翻译为investment promotion。(此处的意思并非泛泛招商)
- iv. "海南省委、省政府" 译法为Hainan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and the People's government of Hainan Province, 但名称过长,不宜用于发言稿,这里用we指代,因为在场听众对发言人、发言人的立场、发言人代表的机构已有所了解。

v. "旅游产品"译出来很怪,其实就是说旅游业的创新和交流。(不能因为自己没听说过,就认定很怪。要先查一查。"旅游产品"确实存在: "旅游产品是旅游业者通过开发、利用旅游资源提供给旅游者的旅游吸引物与服务的组合。"(http://baike.baidu.com/view/48497.htm)也有英文对应词: "A tourism product is any product that is marketed by a country or an institution to visitors so as to attract them to visit a country as tourists and experience the said product." (http://www.ask.com/world-view/tourism-product-f2a95fbbcba7c014)此为笔者批阅意见。

# 附录1 练 习

# □ 练习1

# 请翻译以下段落或短语。

- 1. 申请机构应于机动车辆入境后二日内到入境地或者始发地公安机关交通管理部门申领临时入境机动车号牌和行驶证。机动车辆可以凭中国海关出具的入境凭证行驶至办理地点。
  - 2. 临时入境机动车号牌和行驶证、临时驾驶许可
- 3. 公元1271年, 意大利商人马可·波罗继其父之衣钵, 不远万里来到中国, 在中国侨居 17年后返回故乡。他不仅是中西文化传承的使者, 而且让古老的丝绸之路从中亚延伸至欧洲大陆。
- 4. The percentage charge against post costs was 6 per cent for this purpose in previous biennia —this percentage has been reduced by 4 per cent for 2012/13, which has resulted in a budget proposal which is 14 million Swiss francs lower.
- 5. Assessable amounts for staff members with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child shall be equal to the difference between the gross salaries at different grades and the corresponding net salaries at the single rate.
- 6. [图片说明]全国人大常委会副委员长李铁映为北京外国语大学欧洲语言系创办50周年 题词
- 7. 通过教育部区域和国别研究培育基地中东欧研究中心、芬兰研究中心、波兰研究中心的建设,努力打造一支国内一流的欧洲国别和区域问题研究专家队伍。
  - 8. Register to get invited
  - 9. 公共绿地, 小狗莫入
  - 10. 坚持做到"两个千方百计、两个努力确保"
- 11. Rebellions are often fueled by people's anger that their governments deny them a fair share of revenues from, say, the oil beneath their ancestral lands.
- 12. How come nothing has feathers anymore that does not fly, or isn't descended from something that did? Darwin's theory can't explain it!

# □练习2

- 4、阅读以下两篇文章。
- 1. Statutory interpretation (http://www.e-lawresources.co.uk/Statutory-interpretation.php)
- 2. Statutory interpretation (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statutory interpretation)

# 二、翻译下列段落或短语。

- 1. 宽严相济
- 2. 多种所有制共同发展
- 3. 效率优先,兼顾公平
- 4. 作为结语,我以为,最终笑得最美的关键,在于我们对未来有我们自己所憧憬的蓝图,以及我们有让蓝图变为现实的决心和勇气。
- 5. 目前,中国国有企业的公司制改革已基本完成。经过股份制改造的国有企业,经济效益持续回升,总体实力和整体素质明显提高,对整个国民经济的控制力、影响力和带动力也不断增强。
  - 6. Mark and trace analysis
  - 7. 检察、批准逮捕、检察机关直接受理的案件的侦查、提起公诉,由人民检察院负责。
  - 8. "娘家"陪审讨公道
- 9. 当事人及其辩护人、诉讼代理人有权申请人民法院对以非法方法收集的证据依法予以排除。申请排除以非法方法收集的证据的,应当提供相关线索或者材料。

# 三、结合生活经验,指出下例中不合常理之处。

The maidservants thought this newly arrived guest was one of the Chen family's poor relations. They could tell the status of nearly all the Chen family's guests. Just then Lotus suddenly turned her head back toward them. Her expression was much more wide-awake after washing her face; her eyebrows were very fine and very black, and they gradually knit together. Lotus gave Swallow a sidelong glance and said, "Don't just stand there laughing like a fool; wipe the water off my faces."

(选自苏童《妻妾成群》英文版。先不要看中文原文。)

# □练习3

以下是从2012年政府工作报告英文版中整理出的词汇表(可在网上查找中英文全文)。请 按照以下程序核实这些译法是否准确、地道。

- 1. 结合政府工作报告本身(脱离报告可能会有别的意思),逐条查找原文说法的精确意思,包括这个说法所针对的问题(mischief),比如,"国库集中收付",现在是怎么收付的,问题在哪里,"集中收付"是什么意思。
  - 2. 通过谷歌查找官方译法在地道的英文中是否存在。<sup>①</sup>

① 注意:不要使用中国人的英语文章作为依据;不使用非英语国家的网站作依据。

- 3. 如果官方译法存在,核查该译法的英文释义是什么、与汉语意思是否相同。①
- 4. 如果官方译法不存在,核查该译法的用词是否符合英语的一般表达规律,包括是否准确、恰当(包括文体),搭配是否正确,译文是否简练等。②
  - 5. 如果原译不当,建议新的译法。
- 6. 如提出新的译法,须论证该译法在英文中确实存在;如不存在,该译法必须符合英语的一般表达规律。
  - 7. 翻译该短语所在的句子。

## 词汇表

1.	减少流通环节	reduce distribution links
2.	增加零售网点	increase retail outlets
3.	扩大物流企业营业税差额纳税试点 范围	expand trials of a tax on the income of logistic enterprises after deductions
4.	推动流通标化、信息化建设	promote standardized and information-based distributions
5.	乱收费乱罚款	unauthorized collection of charges and fines
6.	囤积居奇	hoarding and profiteering
7.	恶意炒作	speculation
8.	把握舆论导向	lead public opinion
9.	稳定粮食种植面积	keep the area of land sown to grain crops stable
10.	提高单产	increase per-unit yields
11.	提高粮食最低收购价	raise the minimum purchase price for grain/floor price
12.	主产区利益补偿机制	mechanism for subsidizing major growing areas
13.	新10年农村扶贫开发纲要	the 2011-2020 rural poverty alleviation and development program
14.	农业科技创新	innovations in agro-science
15.	良种繁育	cultivating superior varieties and breeds

① 可以用英英词典或英文网站来核查。如果要查英文释义,可在谷歌中输入英文单词,加冒号,加 definition,如: computer: definition。

② 可用英英词典、搭配词典或谷歌 牛津在线英语搭配词典(Online OXFORD Collocation Dictionary of English) 网址: http://oxforddictionary.so8848.com/。Ozdic搭配词典网址: www.ozdic.com。也可以用谷歌查找搭配。比如, "陷入衰退", 你只知道"into recession", 不知道用哪个动词,可以在谷歌用引号+通配符(\*)搜索: "\*into recession"(哪个词不敢确定,就用通配符替代哪个词)。如果想在某一网站搜索,可以用关键词+site+冒号+该网站,如: "security issues" site:un.org,只搜索联合国网站。另外,用引号引住被搜索短语,可以精确搜索该短语;否则,短语中的各个单词可能分散在文本不同地方。

(续表)

16.	疫病防控	preventing and controlling animal and plant epidemics
17.	基层农技推广服务体系	the service system for spreading agricultural technology in villages
18.	灌区配套改造	upgrade water-saving facilities in irrigated areas
19.	土地开发整理复垦	develop, improve, and reclaim rural land
20.	旱涝保收高标准基本农田	basic farmland that meets high drought and flood resistance standards
21.	山洪地质灾害综合防治	take comprehensive measures to prevent and mitigate geological disasters caused by mountain torrents
22.	土地确权登记颁证	determine, register and certify land ownership
23.	农村集体土地征收补偿条例	regulations concerning compensation for the expropriation of rural collective land
24.	土地承包经营权、宅基地使用权、 集体收益分配权	rights to the land they contract to work on, to the land on which their houses sit, and to proceeds from collective undertakings
25.	智能电网	smart power grids

# □练习4

请翻译以下图书目录(此为部分,完整目录及全文请访问 ftp://ftp.tup.tsinghua.edu.cn,进入"外语分社"目录下,选择本书文件)。

注意标题翻译的几个要求:

- 能够概括该级标题之下的内容
- 尽可能简洁
- 上级标题中出现的内容,可考虑省略
- 无法直接翻译的,可根据内容重新拟定标题
- 并列标题尽量使用同样的语法结构
- 标题意思不明确的,请查阅正文
- 确保目录与正文一致

# 预防和制止家庭暴力的探索与实践 山 录

## 求索篇

——立法先行

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# 汉英翻泽译·注·评

## 一、深入调查研究

- (一) "家庭暴力"渐入视野
- (二)家暴调查报告引发深思

## 二、注重个案维权

- (一)提高反家暴调处能力
- (二)查处家暴大案要案
- (三)为受暴妇女提供法律援助

### 三、加强舆论引导

- (一)典型案件重点宣传
- (二)引导社会舆论导向
- (三) 开展全民大讨论

### 四、出台首部《决议》

- (一)长沙市反家暴文件问世
- (二) 立法工作进程加快
- (三)全国第一部反家暴地方立法出台

#### 行动篇

#### ——多方合作

#### 一、推进中落实

- (一)决策层强力推进
  - 1、执法检查促法规落实
  - 2、综治考评建刚性指标
  - 3、参政议政倾听妇女心声
- (二) 职能部门积极行动
  - 1、人身保护令成效明显
  - 2、公安投诉网络干预有力
  - 3、律师援助及时有效

#### 二、项目化运行

- (一)国际国内项目成果显著
  - 1、联合国加强受暴妇女司法保护项目
  - 2、联合国警察处理家庭暴力案件实操规范研究项目
  - 3、联合国反家暴多部门合作项目
  - 4、中国社科院司法所长调解反家暴培训项目
  - 5、中国法学会警察反家暴培训项目

- (二)会议交流影响广泛
  - 1、向世界传递声音
  - 2、为立法提供参考
  - 3、与学者分享经验

## 三、实践中创新

- (一)长沙: 敢为人先创第一
  - 1、源头推动建制度
  - 2、资源整合筑网络
  - 3、试点先行出成效
  - 4、项目支持促发展
- (二) 娄底: 打造反家暴立体格局
  - 1、强势宣传转观念
  - 2、密切配合创机制
  - 3、立足服务搭平台
- (三)湘西:民族地区综合治理
  - 1、调查研究推立法
  - 2、部门履职抓落实
  - 3、个案调处重宣教
- (四) 芙蓉模式: "零家庭暴力社区"
  - 1、树立先进理念
  - 2、实施科学管理
  - 3、创设有益载体
  - 4、总结成功经验
- (五)荷塘模式: "反家暴三道防线"
  - 1、构筑三道防线
  - 2、落实三个举措

## 思考篇

——回顾展望

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一、从湖南反家暴地方立法看妇联参与公共政策制定策略

湖南省妇联主席 肖百灵

二、关于人身安全保护裁定的思考

最高院应用法院研究所研究员 陈敏

# 汉英翻译译·注·评

## 三、人身安全保护裁定适用的回顾与展望

湖南省高级人民法院 邓志伟

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## 个案篇

#### ——以案释法

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案例一: "以暴制暴" 获轻判

案例二:"娘家"陪审讨公道

案例三: 部门联动显身手

案例四: 法官也断家务事

案例五: 执法铁拳匡正义

案例六: 仗义维权伸援手

案例七:一纸限令保平安

## 文献篇

——成果结晶

#### 一、法律法规

- 1. 中共长沙市委办公厅、长沙市人民政府办公厅《关于预防和制止家庭暴力的若干规定》(长办发〔1996〕3号)
- 2. 湖南省公安厅、湖南省妇女联合会关于贯彻《湖南省人民代表大会常务委员会关于预防和制止家庭暴力的决议》的意见(湘公发〔2000〕8号)

• • • • •

#### 二、重要报告

- 1. 贯彻落实《决议》 遏制家庭暴力——《湖南省预防和制止家庭暴力的决议》颁布实施 一周年情况调查(湖南省人大内司委、湖南省妇联)(2001年6月)
- 2. 关于《湖南省人民代表大会常务委员会关于预防和制止家庭暴力的决议》执法调研的报告(湖南省人大内司委、湖南省妇联)(2003年12月)

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## 后记

## □练习5

请翻译以下文章(全文请访问ftp://ftp.tup.tsinghua.edu.cn, 进入"外语分社"目录下, 选择本书文件)。

## 农牧之争背后的"天意"

"彼苍者天,何其有极?"当中国占人面对变幻莫测的天道,发出如许浩叹时,他们哪里知道,气温的些许变化,哪怕是1℃的升降,就能把人世间搅得天翻地覆。

对古代中国而言,气候在温暖期和寒冷期的转换,往往决定着中原农耕民族和北方游牧民族实力的强弱对比和农牧分界线的南北飘移,由此引发或加剧民族冲突,进而决定中原王朝的兴替。

以魏晋南北朝为例,当时气候变化正处于秦汉、隋唐两个温暖期之间的寒冷期,在公元400年前后温度最低时,年平均气温比今天低了近2℃,较之温暖的汉、唐时代,要下降2℃—3℃。

有人以统一的斤亩折算,秦汉时代平均亩产量为132公斤,北朝平均亩产128.8公斤,东晋南朝为125.4公斤,均较前朝下降了2.84%。

土地单产对古代民族的竞争尤其是农牧民族间的竞争是非常重要的。土地单产高意味着在相同的面积上能养活更多的人口,能有更多的粮食积累,也就有更强的军事战斗力,在战争中获胜概率更高。而寒冷直接制约着降水量的大小──在其他条件不变的情况下,年平均气温每下降1℃,年降水量将相应下降100毫米,粮食单位产量就会比常年下降10%。

与北方游牧民族的实力对比,直接决定中原王朝的疆域版图也即生存空间的大小。秦汉时代,中原王朝的农耕区直达阴山脚下。据《史记》记载,秦始皇三十三年(前214),大将蒙恬率秦军将匈奴驱出阴山以外,在阴山、河套地区设立了44个县;汉武帝元朔二年(前127),又派遣将军卫青、李息从云中出击匈奴,收复河南地,设置朔方、五原郡,阴山一带再次纳入中原版图。

而到魏晋南北朝时,阴山脚下已成为水草丰美的游牧区。北朝民歌: "敕勒川,阴山下,天似穹庐,笼盖四野。天苍苍,野茫茫,风吹草低见牛羊。"就是当地游牧生活的生动写照。

不仅如此,长城以南的老农耕区,这时也逐渐被畜牧所侵蚀。西晋束皙谈到黄河流域的中原腹地时,说"猪羊马牧,布其境内",主张将马牛猪羊迁徙到"空虚之田"。这空虚之田,在今天看来,就是气候转冷,农耕尽废所致。

## □练习6

请翻译以下节选文章(全文可在网上查找,请阅读全文后翻译)。

## 从分散到统→ ——浅议中国碳市场建设之路

根据国家发改委的规划,全国碳排放市场建设按照总体设计、分步实施的原则,分三个阶段进行。

已经过去的2014年和今年是准备阶段,今年重点任务包括:一方面,非试点地区开展历史 碳排放数据收集和基础能力建设工作,需要在借鉴试点地区经验的基础上迅速建立碳排放报告 核查体系、建设排放报告系统等;另一方面,国家层面,利用世行PMR等项目抓紧推进国家 碳市场的顶层制度设计,确定国家碳市场的覆盖范围、配额总量、配额分配方法、交易机制、市场调节机制,等等。另外,碳市场离不开立法保障,需要争取在管理办法的基础上进一步提高碳市场的立法级别,出台国务院行政法规,同时出台其他相关的配套细则和技术标准,为启动交易做好准备。

"十三五"期间是运行完善阶段。初期重点工作是在完成历史核查、确定纳入企业名单的基础上,做好配额的初始分配,开始启动市场运行。争取在"十三五"期间全面实施碳排放权交易体系,调整和完善交易制度,实现市场稳定运行。

2020年以后则是稳定深化阶段,主要任务是发展多元化的交易产品、交易模式,形成运行稳定、健康活跃的交易市场,充分利用市场机制来促进我国碳减排工作的开展。

建立全国碳市场的过程中,如何充分吸纳借鉴试点地区的经验十分重要。总体而言,经过近两年的实践,试点地区对全国建立碳市场可供借鉴的经验,主要有以下三个方面:

第一,作为一种全新的以排放管制为目标的政策型市场,碳市场的建设非常复杂,需要良好的数据基础、复杂的制度设计、配套的基础设施、严格的法律保障,等等,制度成本较为高昂。……试点碳市场的最重要作用就是证明了碳交易体系、碳市场在中国的可行性,并积累了丰富的经验;试点碳市场在运行一年多时间里基本表现良好,碳交易体系顺利运转,碳排放报告核查、配额分配、交易、履约等工作有序展开,为全国碳市场的建设树立了信心,并积累了宝贵的经验。

第二,中国地域辽阔,各地的经济发展水平、产业结构和布局具有较大差异,这是在之前的欧美澳新碳市场所不曾遇到的,因此在中国建设碳市场的难度即使只从地域差异性来说也远大于发达国家。碳排放权交易试点地区包括了中国各种类型的经济体……试点通过实践解决了碳市场在不同地区的适用性问题。

第三,碳市场是进行温室气体减排的政策手段之一,其他主要的政策手段选择还有碳税、直接的行政管制等。各种政策手段各有优劣,中国在"十二五"期间第一次考虑实施温室气体

减排政策,选择哪种政策路径存在较大的不确定性,在全国尺度采用何种政策更需要经过充足的研究、准备。……经过试点的实践,有充分的理由表明,继续在全国尺度进一步推进碳市场对于中国2020年40—45目标以及2030年峰值目标的完成都具有积极的意义。

资料来源:中创碳投碳讯

2015-04-03

(全文见: http://www.tanpaifang.com/tanjiaoyi/2015/0403/43574.html)

## □练习7

请看翻译以下文章节选。(本练习选自农业部文件,全文可在网上下载。政府文件采用更加贴近字面的翻译方式,译者灵活的余地较小,但仍要确保语言的可读性。)

## 26. 扩大新型农村社会养老保险试点政策

新型农村社会养老保险(简称"新农保")制度,是新世纪以来中央出台的又一具有制度创新意义的惠农政策。中央明确要求,到2020年基本实现对农村适龄居民全覆盖的目标。

新农保制度按照"保基本、广覆盖、有弹性、可持续"的原则,采取社会统筹与个人账户相结合的基本模式,个人缴费、集体补助、政府补贴相结合的筹资方式,基础养老金与个人账户养老金相结合的待遇支付方式。年满16周岁、不是在校学生、未参加城镇职工基本养老保险的农村居民均可参加新农保。年满60周岁、符合相关条件的参保农民可领取养老金。参保人每年缴费设100元至500元5个档次,地方政府可根据实际需要增设档次,由参保人根据自身情况自主选择。政府对符合领取条件的参保人全额支付基础养老金,目前国务院制定的基础养老金低限标准为每人每月55元,地方政府视财力状况可提高标准。地方政府对参保人缴费给予补贴,补贴标准为每人每年30~60元。对农村重度残疾人等困难群体,地方政府还应代其缴纳部分或全部最低标准的养老保险费。国家为每个参保人建立终身个人账户,个人缴费、集体补助、其他组织和个人对参保人缴费的资助、地方政府对参保人的缴费补贴全部记入个人账户。养老金待遇由基础养老金和个人账户养老金组成,支付终身。试点地区年满60周岁的农民,只要符合参保条件的子女参保缴费,就可以直接享受最低标准的基础养老金。

中央明确要求,有条件的地方要加快新农保试点步伐,积极引导试点地区适龄农村居民参保,确保符合规定条件的老年居民按时足额领取养老金。新农保试点在4个直辖市的大部分地区和其他省(区)的838个县开展,制度覆盖面达到24%。到2010年12月底,参保人数达到1.03亿人,其中领取养老金人数2863万人。全年中央财政基础养老金专项补助资金110.8亿元。中央决定,2011年将新农保试点范围扩大到全国40%的县,受益农民范围将进一步扩大。

## 27. 完善新型农村合作医疗制度

为进一步提高农民医疗保障水平、改善农村民生状况,党中央、国务院决定逐步提高新型农村合作医疗(简称"新农合")筹资水平、政府补助标准和保障水平。2010年,全国新农合

# 汉英翻译译·注·评

筹资水平由2009年的每人每年100元提高到150元,其中,中央财政对中西部地区参合农民按每人60元标准补助,对东部地区按一定比例给予补助,地方财政补助标准相应提高到60元,农民个人缴费由每人每年20元增加到30元。截至2010年12月底,全国参合人口达8.36亿人,当年补偿支出1187.84亿元,受益人口累计10.87亿人次,与2009年相比增长了43%。2011年,政府对新农合补助标准由上一年每人每年120元提高到200元,政策范围内报销比例达到70%,报销上限达到5万元。中央这项举措的实施,将进一步提高参合农民医疗保障水平和受益面,农村看病难、看病贵的问题将进一步缓解。

(全文见: http://www.moa.gov.cn/fwllm/jjps/201103/t20110328\_1956244.htm)

## □练习8

请翻译以下文章节选〔这是海南省领导在一次推介会上的诽话(部分),全文请访问ftp://ftp.tup.tsinghua.edu.cn,进入"外语分社"目录下,选择本书文件〕。

三年成势,五年成形,十年成城 ——国际旅游岛先行试验区扬帆起航

尊敬的定之省长、尊敬的国梁副省长、各位领导、各位来宾:

下午好! 非常荣幸能在这里向各位推介海南国际旅游岛先行试验区,希望借着本次会议的东风,先行试验区能够与在座各位企业家结识、结缘、合作、共赢。

下面,我从先行试验区设立背景、主要优势、目标定位、规划建设重点、开发时序、发展现状、项目招商等七个方面向各位做个汇报。

## 一、设立背景

2009年12月31日,国务院正式出台《关于推进海南国际旅游岛建设发展若干意见》,标志着海南国际旅游岛建设上升为国家战略。为了加快国际旅游岛建设步伐,探索和构建国际旅游岛科学发展路径,尤其是围绕国家赋予海南国际旅游岛的特殊支持政策、开发模式、体制机制创新、产品创新、投融资模式创新等五个方面先行先试,海南省委、省政府决定设立国际旅游岛先行试验区,并将毗邻三亚65平方公里的陵水黎安片区确定为试验区起步区。

#### 二、三大优势

先行试验区汇聚资源、政策、体制三大方面优势。一是具有得天独厚的自然资源优势。先行试验区地处北纬18度,三面临海,集合了山、海、湖、河、林、湾、岛等自然魅力要素,黎苗文化、疍家文化等人文资源丰富。二是具有突出的政策支持优势。先行试验区将围绕国家赋予海南国际旅游岛建设的特殊支持政策开展试验,主要包括免税购物、26国免签入境、体育彩票、西沙旅游、邮轮游艇、离岸金融等政策。这些政策都是海南独有的,部分仅在试验区探索

试验,对发展文化产业具有重要的推动作用。三是具有体制机制优势。海南省对先行试验区充分授权,先行试验区可独立行使省级行政审批权。

## 三、目标定位

先行试验区发展目标概括来讲就是"两区两地"。即建设成为规模大、开放度高、国际一流的海南国际旅游岛建设先导区、国家重点文化产业聚集区、国际旅游产品创新交流基地、世界一流的旅游度假胜地。

## 四、规划建设重点

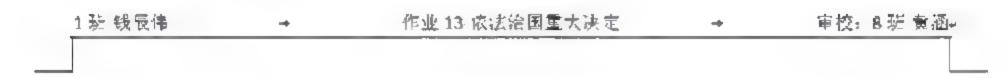
先行试验区坚持规划先行,按照"世界视野、全球整合"的思路,整合全球不同领域的顶级机构参与规划工作。坚持高起点、大视野、重内涵,处理好中国传统文化、海南本土文化与全球化、国际化之间的关系,处理好保护和开发之间的关系,致力打造旅游文化新城。

先行试验区的规划重点可概括为:依托三心六片区,形成动静结合的两大旅游区。"三心"分别为商业艺术水镇中心、度假城市中心以及热带海滩商业中心;"六片区"分别指商业艺术水镇片区、热带海滩片区、白鹭岛片区、活力山城片区、度假城市片区和景观廊道片区;形成可达性高、充满活力和独特高尚、平静安宁、动静结合的两大旅游区。着力打造以酒店群、主题公园为核心的旅游业、以新媒体基地、娱乐为核心的文化产业、以总部基地为核心的金融业,引入国际学校、国际医院等基础产业作为支撑,构建低碳、高端、整合的产业体系。

# 附录 2 翻译作业基本要求 ①

## □ 格式要求

1. 姓名、班级、审阅者、作业名称要写在页眉,例如:



若某些作业没有审校,则页眉右方保留空白。不要随意移动其他部分。

- 2. 原文在前,译文在后(不要一小段译文,一小段原文)。标明"原文""译文"(小四字号)。
  - 3. 译文字号12pt(小四),行距1.5,原文单倍行距。
  - 4. 原文(中文)字号10.5pt(五号),宋体,文字间距加宽0.5磅,行距为20磅。
- 5. 字体没有特别限制,不过不要用太花哨的字体,Times New Roman、Arial、Verdana 等都行(Times New Roman 是一般论文要求的字体)。Calibri字号太小,不用。

即使是原文,里面所有英文字母和数字的字体,都必须与译文相同。如不相同,请修改;原文的其他格式瑕疵,也请修改。

6. 段前距1行/12磅,段后无间距。若原文太长,译文要分小段。小段间距为0.5行/6磅。 分小点或小段内有序号的段落,间距为0.5行。

以上格式也适用于注释。

表格行距: 取决于字号大小。但行距不宜太大,否则不雅观,也不便于阅读。

7. 缩进: 若用缩进格式,每段首缩进1厘米(在"Word选项"中选择"高级"/"显示"中的第二行,从"度量"下拉列表中选择"厘米"即可。)

普通段落可以不用缩进形式。

8. 对齐: 左对齐

若需要用点/条杠式符号,则左边文字要对齐。即:

- Abc
- I Abc

而非

- \Abc

① 此为北京外国语大学高级翻译学院汉英笔译作业的基本要求,为笔者的同事周蕴仪起草

#### Abc

## 数字序号亦然,即:

## 而非

- 9. 尾注是译者调查研究的过程和对译文的说明(写什么内容见李长栓的《非文学翻译》 第五章"以平行文本弥补专业知识和语言能力的不足",第六章"以严谨的态度和科学方法解 决问题";《非文学翻译理论与实践》第三部分工具篇(如何使用谷歌和电子词典))。不 写尾注或尾注随意的作业,视为未完成,不批改、不打分。
- 10. 请在原文和译文之间插入"分节符"(请用谷歌搜索"插入分节符",学习如何插入),这样可实现对原文的理解查证写在原文的尾注,对译文的表达查证写在译文的尾注。原文的尾注,如涉及原文自身的表述或事实错误,请把问题原文和相应尾注标记为红色。
  - 10. "脚注"是译文的组成部分。原文没脚注或并非绝对必要,不加脚注。
  - 11. 原文的脚注必须翻译。如不翻译, 当漏译和不准确处理, 至少扣五分。
  - 12. 打分表贴在译文之后, 尾注之前。
- 13. 不必要的空格(注意英文标点前后的空格习惯)、英文中用汉语标点、低级语法错误、没有按照格式交作业,打分表"专业性"一栏一律零分。此栏考虑因素还包括页面整体布局、译文整体感觉、译者给人的印象。换言之:读了爽不爽。

除以上要求以外,格式可尽量"漂亮"。

## □打分表

翻译作业打分表	
项目	得分
a) 准确 [Accurate] (原文理解准确,无误译,指出并在必要时纠正原文错误) (30分)	
b) 通顺[Idiomatic](语言通顺,语法正确,用词、搭配无误,信息流动通畅,意思连贯,不无端使用长句等)(30分)	

(续表)

c) 得体[Stylistically appropriate](语言风格得当,符合文体要求、讲话人身份、读者能力,分清口语书面语)(20分)	
d) 专业[Professional](无拼写错误,中英文标点符号使用正确,无多余空格,排版字体合适整洁,写邮件有称呼、有落款,注释认真详实,给用户留下可信赖的印象。注意:有些项目为"否决项",可把本栏分数扣光)(20分)	
e) 审校扣分 (审校不认真的,扣审校本人作业的分数,上不封顶)	
一稿总分(100分)	
修订稿分数(上完两次与本作业相关课程后,三天内提交修订稿;注意打分表中不要删除原来的分数)	

## 0 审校要求

- 1. 每一篇翻译作业的第一稿都必须经过一位"责任审校"审校。可以有多位审校,但只能有一位"责任审校"。审校必须是同学,不得请其他专业翻译人员帮忙审校。页眉写明审校者的班级和姓名。
  - 2. 译者完成译文后, 要留给审校者足够的时间审校。
  - 3. 审校用修订格式。
  - 4. 译者拿到审校稿后,可参考审校者的修改和评语。可以全部或部分接受,也可以全部否定。
  - 5. 译者必须提交的作业包括:
  - 1)同学审校稿——用修订格式。文件名格式为:2班-张三-翻译作业1-王蒙访谈-同学审校
- 2)评估取舍后的终稿——提交干净版(打分以此为依据)。文件名格式为:2班-张三-翻译作业1-王蒙访谈-一稿
  - 3) 审校者必须认真审校。如不认真,批改老师会扣其作业分。扣分无上限。
  - 6. 每次作业都要换审校。鼓励跨班审校。

## □ 兼容性

如果使用苹果电脑,请确保格式兼容。作业格式以收到的版本为准。

## □ 提交作业

- 1. 按老师指定的日期提交(以午夜12点为准)。同时发到三个邮箱,不可能收不到。不能发到老师个人信箱。
- 2. 晚交作业的不予批改,以零分计算。晚交或没交作业的,可在提交改正的时候交,但最多只得50%的分。

忘记挂附件,或发送不成功,都不是没交作业的理由。

3. 不得以"生病"为借口,除非能证明病足2周。如有特殊情况,同班或同寝室的同学可以提早代为请假,并说明情况。负责请假的同学负责查明事实真相。

- 4. 不要以校外笔译或口译工作为晚交作业的理由。不接受任何"忙别的事"为理由。
- 5. 如果经常晚交或不交作业,除按零分计算外,最后"特别调整"栏再扣分。不排除按 学校规定取消考试资格的可能。

## 反面例子

#### 学生:

老师您好:

非常抱歉,确实是因为最近在实习单位忙得忘了交作业,不是成心的,但我也知道确实是我的过失,向您认错。

周: 你是交学费实习,还是交学费学习?

.....

学生: (解释)我在19日回家路上摔坏笔记本电脑,回家发现电脑无法启动,送修后3天取回,因此迟交了期末总结和修改的最后作业,向老师和助教表示抱歉,请见谅。

**周**:没有电脑有电话,应该及时请同学代写邮件说明,或发短信通知李老师。没有用户会容忍译者晚交译稿却毫无音讯。

## □改正稿

- 1. 上完所有(可以是一次或两次课)作业讲解课程后,周五晚上12点交上。
- 2. 改正用修订格式,在一稿的基础上修改。删除老师的批阅文字。以批注形式说明修改原因。引用参考译文的任何部分,都必须批注说明。提交两版:干净版和修订格式版。如:2班-张三-翻译作业1-王蒙访谈-二稿-干净版;2班-张三-翻译作业1-王蒙访谈-二稿-修订格式。干净版上不带批注说明,只有注释。经修改后,原有注释不再恰当的,请删除;有新发现的,添加新注释。注意:老师批改时可能看任何版本。请确保修订版在全部接受修订后不出现拼写和空格等错误。为此,请在"审阅"菜单下,查看"最终状态"(在"显示标记的······"下拉菜单中)。
  - 3. 不接受晚交作业,分数按零分计算。
  - 4. 如果经常不交或不按时改正作业,最后"特别调整"栏再扣分。

## □ 交作业邮箱(略)

### 注:

写任何邮件(包括提交作业)时注意事项:

- ✓ "老师/学长、学姐"
- × "助教"
- √ 署名
- √ 回复邮件(向老师询问,老师回复后,要回复表示感谢)
- 注:老师群发的邮件不必回复。

# 附录 3 翻译核查清单 ①

提交译文之前,请逐一核查是否注意到以下事项:

## 一、关于翻译活动

为了生成适合读者阅读的译文,请思考以下问题对翻译策略的影响。翻译策略是指采用直译、意译、增删、加注或其他翻译方法。

1.	谁找你翻译?	┌
2.	为什么翻译?	٢
3.	在什么场合使用?	
4.	在什么媒介上使用?	Γ-
5.	读者是谁?	
6.	多长时间完成?	
7.	原作产生的年代是否久远?	
8.	作者是否是权威机构?	Г
9.	文本的类型是什么?	Г

# 二、关于原文

译者对原文的理解,应接近、达到甚至超过作者水平。

1.	宏观	
	1)作者是谁(职业、机构、学术背景、政治立场等)	Г
	2)作者写这篇文章的目的	Г
	3)作者的中心思想	Г
	4)全文的逻辑关系	Г
2.	中观	
	1)原文各段之间的关系	Г
	2)各句之间的关系	Γ

① 此表根据李长栓《非文学翻译》(外研社,2004年)相关内容制作并有补充。详细解释请见该书和作者的其他著作。

(续表)

	3) 所有指代关系	
3.	微观	
	1)每个概念的含义	Г
	2)每个词的含义和言外之意	Г
4.	语言特点	
	1)正式或口语	٢
	2) 有无词不达意、不严谨之处	Γ
5.	内容评价	
	1)原文的引用是否准确、存在	Γ
	2)是否存在不合常理之处	Г
	3)目录和正文是否一致	Г
	4)指向文内或文外的参照是否存在	Г
	5)方位描述是否符合实际(请对照地图查看)	Г
	6)原文的数字和计算是否准确(如有疑问重新计算)	۲

# 三、关于译文

译文的语言应符合英文写作的基本要求。

1.	无表面错误		
	1) 无机械错误(标点、大小写、拼写、格式)		
	2) 无语法错误	Г	
2.	词语		
	1)用词准确	Г	
	2)词的细微差别	Г	
	3)用法正确	Г	
3.	短语		
	1)该短语存在(不是几个短语错搭在一起)	Г	
	2) 主谓/动宾/介词 偏正搭配正确(距离较远时去掉修饰词检验、并列较多时逐一检验)	Г	
	3)修饰关系明确(避免多个介词短语连用)	Г	
4.	句子	Γ	
	1)能用主动语态的,不用被动语态		
	2)有强势动词的,不用弱势动词	Г	

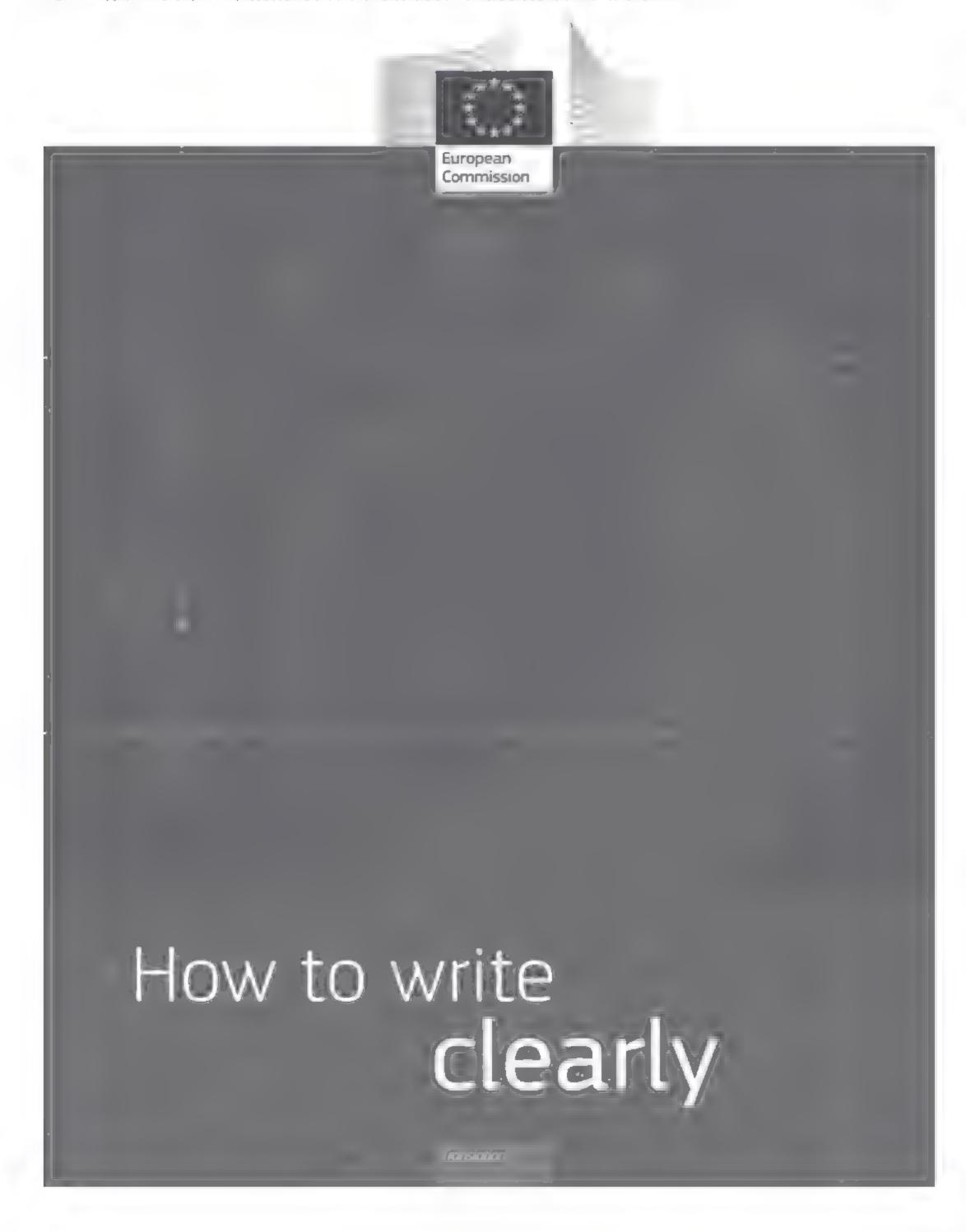
# 汉英翻泽译·注·评

(续表)

3) 句子有人物、有动作	
4)一句之内,主要信息用主句表达,次要信息用分句或短语表达	٢
5)一句之内,旧(次要)信息在前,新(主要)信息在后	Г
段落	
1)各句之间,旧信息在前,新信息在后	Г
2)段落之内,主语相对集中	Г
连贯性	
1)译文逻辑关系清楚	Г
2)译文前后没有矛盾	L
一致性	
1)译文表达的意思与原文没有矛盾	۲
2)译文与人们通常的见解没有矛盾	Г
修辞	
1)有排比结构的,译文尽量排比,注意节奏和简洁	Γ
2)长短句搭配使用	Г
3) 辞藻华丽的, 视需要和语言能力仅译出实质含义; 视情况决定是否译出比喻	
简洁性	
1)可用词形变化表达意思的,不用单词	Г
2)是否可用代词、助动词等方式消除重复	Г
3)单词意思包含在句子其他地方的,可以不译	Γ
4)短语或短句意思包含在其他地方的,可以不译	Г
语言风格	
1)原文是正式语言的,不用口语	Г
	4) 一句之内,主要信息用主句表达,次要信息用分句或短语表达 5) 一句之内,旧(次要)信息在前,新(主要)信息在后 段落 1) 各句之间,旧信息在前,新信息在后 2) 段落之内,主语相对集中 连贯性 1) 译文逻辑关系清楚 2) 译文前后没有矛盾 一致性 1) 译文表达的意思与原文没有矛盾 2) 译文与人们通常的见解没有矛盾 修辞 1) 有排比结构的,译文尽量排比,注意节奏和简洁 2) 长短句搭配使用 3) 辞藻华丽的,视需要和语言能力仅译出实质含义;视情况决定是否译出比喻简洁性 1) 可用词形变化表达意思的,不用单词 2) 是否可用代词、助动词等方式消除重复 3) 单词意思包含在句子其他地方的,可以不译 4) 短语或短句意思包含在其他地方的,可以不译 语言风格

# 附录 4 欧洲委员会翻译写作手册

按:欧洲委员会是世界上最大的翻译用户,这是委员会为本组织文件起草者和译员编写的写作/翻译指南,对汉英翻译工作有直接指导意义。其中有些要求可能与中国英文老师的建议相反。请以此为准。本指南可自由下载复制,但需要标明出处为欧盟。





European Commission staff have to write many different types of documents. Whatever the type—
legislation, a technical report, minutes, a press release or speech — a clear document will be more effective, and more easily and quickly understood. This guide will help you to write clearly whether you are using your own language or one of the other official languages, all of which are also working languages of the Commission according to Council Regulation No 1/1958 (still valid today!)

These are hints, not rules, and when applying them you should take account of your target readers and the purpose of your document

Three good reasons to wr te clearly are

- to work more effectively together
- to reduce unnecessary correspondence
- to build goodwill

*	Hint 1: Think before you write	page 3
*	Hint 2: Focus on the reader — be direct and interesting	page 4
黉	Hint 3: Get your document into shape	. page 5
*	Hint 4: KISS: Keep It Short and Simple	page 6
*	Hint 5: Make sense — structure your sentences	page 7
*	Hint 6: Cut out excess nouns – verb forms are livelier	. page 8
*	Hint 7: Be concrete, not abstract	page 9
*	Hint 8: Prefer active verbs to passive — and name the agent	page 10
*	Hint 9: Beware of false friends, jargon and abbreviations	page 11
*	Hint 10: Revise and check	. page 14
X	Online EU drafting aids	page 15

# Think before you write

Clear writing starts with and depends on clear thinking: 'Ask yourself

## Who will be reading the document?

Three main groups of people read European Commission documents

- EU insiders colleagues in the European Commission or other institutions
- outside specialists
- the general public which is by far the largest group.

Most European Commission documents are now on the internet and available to everyone. Everything we write and publish as part of our work for the European Commission inevitably affects the public image of the EU See Hint 2 for tips on reader focus

## What are you trying to achieve?

What is the purpose of your document? After reading it, what will your readers have to do?

- make a decision?
- handle a certain situation?
- solve a particular problem?
- change their attitude towards something?

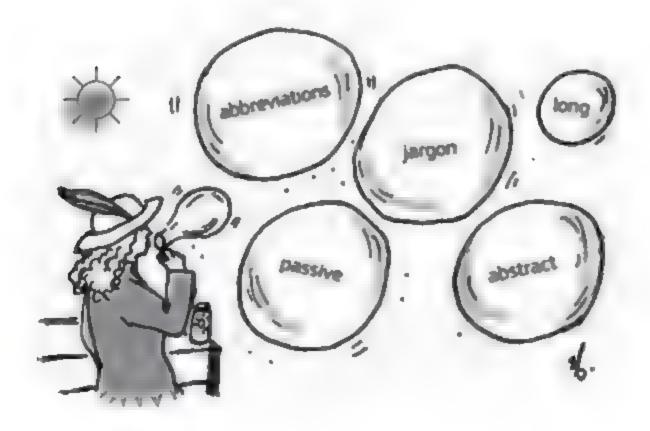
# What points must the document cover?

- Decide on your message
- Make a list or bubble diagram (see illustration) containing all the points you expect to make, in no particular order
- · Cross out the irrelevant points
- · Link the remaining points into related groups
- Fill any gaps in your knowledge make a note of facts you will need to check and/or experts you will need to consult

This approach applies to practically all non-literary texts: memos, reports, letters, user guides, etc. For formal documents such as legislation, specific drafting rules must be followed

An alternative is the '7 questions' approach. This is a structured method of covering relevant information:

- WHAT? My essential message
- WHO? Persons concerned.
- WHEN? 'Days, hours; timelines, deadlines
- WHERE? Places
- HOW? Circumstances, explanations
- **6** WHY? Causes and/or objective
- HOW MUCH? Calculable and measurable data



# 2. Focus on the reader

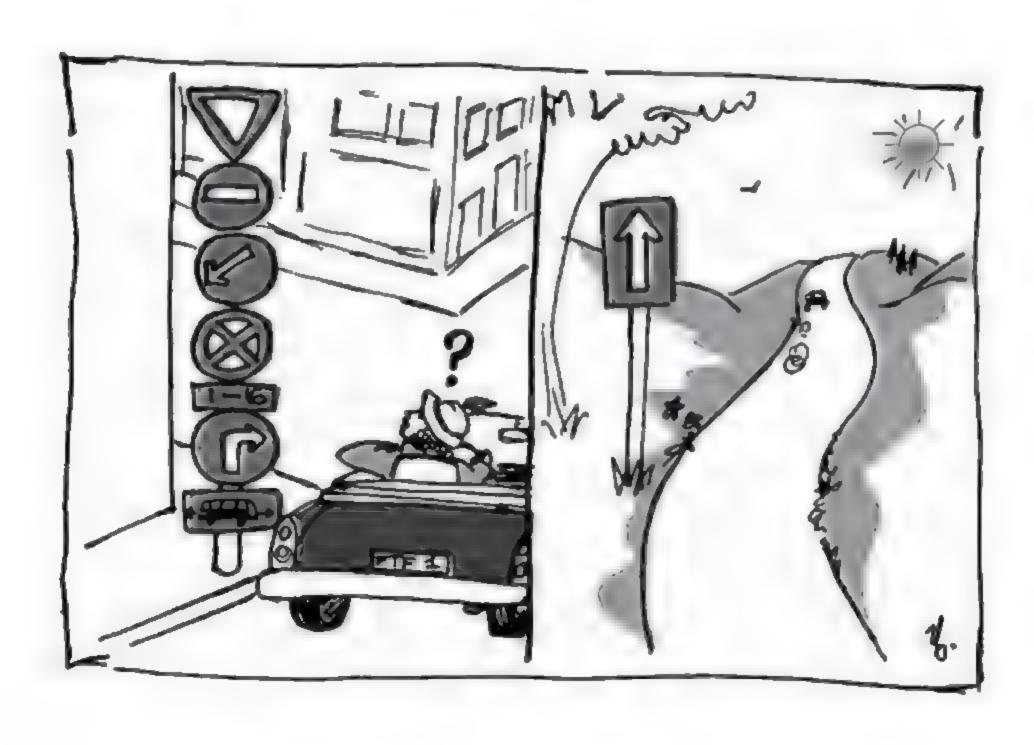
## Be direct and interesting

Always consider the people you're really writing for not just your boss; or the reviser of your translations, but the end users. Like you, they're in:a hurry. Who are they, what do they already know, and what might you need to explain?

Try to see your subject from the point of view of your readers,

- Involve ithem by addressing them directly ('you' is an under-used word in European Eommission documents)
- Imagine which questions they might ask, and make sure the document answers them. Maybe even use these questions as sub-headings. For example: 'What changes will this new policy make?' 'Why is this policy'needed?' 'Who, will be affected?' 'What do we expect to achieve?'
- Interest them. Give them only the information they actually need. Leave out as many details of European Commission procedures and internstitutional formalities as you can. These are meaningless to most readers and simply reinforce the Commission's image as a bureaucratic and distant institution. If they are really essential, briefly say why

···> Now you can make your outline.



# 3. Get your document into shape

## When you start

- If your outline includes a summary, begin with that: you may find it is enough! Put it at the beginning because that is the first (and sometimes the only) part that people will read.
- Pay particular attention to links that will help readers to follow your togic and reasoning. Choose headings and other 'signposts' that will enable them to find key information to save you repeating it throughout the document. Use informative headings and sub-headings to highlight the most important points of the document. A heading such as 'Mergers' need to be monitored more carefully, is more informative than 'Monitoring mergers'.
- Consider how best-to make your points and keep your document reader-friendly: could you use icons, graphs, or tables instead of text?
   Do you need a glossary or a list of definitions?
- After the beginning, the next most frequently read part is the conclusion. A reader may skip everything in between to get to the conclusion. Make it clear, concise and to the point.
- Show your readers the structure of longer documents by including a clear table of contents.

## As you write

- · Follow our hints below
- Consult EU drafting aids (see last page),
- Keep cutting! Be tough ask if each section and each word is really necessary.
   Cut out superfluous words, but make sure the message is still clear.



The deadline to be observed for the submission of applications is 31 March 2012



The deadline for submitting applications is 31 March 2012.



Application deadline: 31 March 2012.

## After you've finished

See Hint 10 for advice on revising and checking.

## ·>

## Two common problems at the European Commission:

- 1. Recycling an earlier text without adapting it properly
  Older models may be unclearly written and may not reflect new circumstances
  and new drafting practices. Take care to make all the necessary adaptations.
- 2. Cutting and pasting

You may have to use passages from a variety of documents to assemble a new text. Beware of inconsistent terminology, repetition or omission: these can undermine the internal logic and clarity of the end result.

# 4.

## KISS: Keep It Short and Simple

#### Short.

The value of a document does not increase the longer it gets. Your readers will not respect you more because you have written 20 pages instead of 10, especially when they realise that you could have written what you wanted to say in 10. They may well resent you for taking more of their time than necessary

Some ways to cut out unnecessary words include

- Not stating the obvious. Trust your readers' common sense
- Not cluttering your document with redundant expressions like 'as is well known', 'it is generally accepted that', 'in my personal opinion', 'and so on and so forth', 'both from the point of view of A and from the point of view of B'
- Not repeating yourself. When referring to, say, a committee with a long name, write out the full name once only: 'This question was put to the Committee on the Procurement of Language Style Guides. The Committee said that

Shorter documents and shorter sentences tend to have more impact

#### As a guide

1 document = 15 pages at the most 1 sentence = 20 words on average

(but sprinkle in a few short sentences!)

Unnecessarily long sentences are a serious obstacle to clarity in European Commission documents. Try to break them up into shorter sentences. But remember to include link words ('but', 'so', 'however') so the coherence doesn't get lost in the process

## . and Simple:

Use simple words where possible. Simple language will not make you seem less learned or elegant, it will make you more credible.

8	<b>A</b>
in view of the fact that	as
a certain number of	some
the majority of	most
pursuant to	under
within the framework of	under
accordingly, consequently	50
for the purpose of	to
in the event of	if
if this is not the case	if not
if this is the case	If so
concerning, regarding, relating to	on
with reference to, with regard to	about



## Simple, uncluttered style also means:

#### ... avoiding ambiguity

If you use the same word to refer to different things, you could confuse your reader:



You must hand in your application by Tuesday. You may also submit an application for this deadline to be postponed. Your application ... (what are we talking about now?).



You must hand in your application by Tuesday. You may also ask for the deadline to be postponed. Your application.

#### ... not changing words just for 'style'

You may think you can make your document less boring by using different words to refer to the same thing. Again, though, you could confuse your reader



You must hand in your application by Tuesday. The committee may turn down your request... (i.e. your application — or is it?)



You must hand in your application by Tuesday. The committee may turn it down

#### ... using the positive form, not the negative



It is not uncommon for applications to be rejected, so do not complain unless you are sure you have not completed yours incorrectly



It is quite common for applications to be rejected, so complain only if you are sure you have completed yours correctly

# Make sense — structure your sentences

You may have to write (or improve) a text containing a mass of facts and ideas. Here are some ways of untangling the information so that readers will understand each sentence straight away

Name the **agents** of each action (see Hint 8) and put the actions in the order in which they occur.



Its decision on allocation of EU assistance will be taken subsequent to receipt of all project applications at the Award Committee's meeting.



When all applicants have submitted their project applications, 1 the Award Committee will meet 2 to decide 3 how much EU aid it will grant to each one. 4

Don't bury important information in the middle ... of the sentence.



As for reducing roaming charges, the Commission outlined several proposals.



The Commission outlined several proposals for reducing roaming charges



The smoking in restaurants ban now seems likely to be implemented.



Smoking in restaurants is now likely to be banned

Try to give your sentences **strong endings**— that's the bit readers will remember



Complete institutional reform is advocated by the report in most cases.



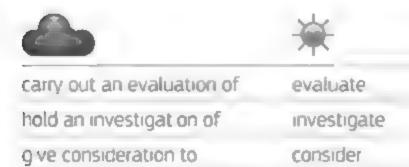
In most cases, the report advocates complete institutional reform

# . Cut out excess nouns — verb forms are livelier

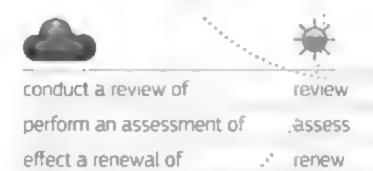
One simple way to write more clearly is to change

by the destruction of by destroying for the maximisation of of introducing

By making this change, we are simply turning a noun back into a verb. Verbs are more direct and less abstract than nouns. Many nouns ending in, Fion' are simply verbs in disguise. They often occur in phrases like those below, where verbs would be clearer



There are other nouns that don't end in '-ion' but which are also verbs in disguise:



So we can make a document clearer by turning some nouns back into verbs



The practice of growing perennials instead of annual crops can bring about an improvement of soil quality by effecting an increase in soil cover



Growing perennials instead of annual crops can improve soil quality by increasing soil cover



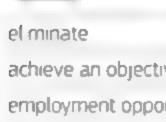
#### Be concrete, not abstract 7.



Concrete messages are-clear — abstract language can be vague and off-putting. Too much abstract language might even lead your reader to think either that you don't know, what you are writing about or that your motives for woting are suspect.

Unless you have a good reason; if you can use a concrete word instead of a more abstract word that means the same, choose the concrete word. Your message will be more direct and therefore more powerful

Sometimes, instead	you could try this:
of this:	



achieve an objective meet a target employment opportunities jobs negative evolution downtum remunerated employment paid work

 (workforce) training investing in human capital \* - improving (workers') skills

> training and education

cut out

TIP: In. Word, highlight and right-click on a word and select 'Synonyms', near the bottom of the menu that appears, to find the word you are really looking for The list of synonyms will contain both abstract and concrete words. Try to choose a concrete word instead of a vaguer all-purpose one. For example, the word identify is perfectly acceptable, but sometimes a clearer word is better

to identify innovations er to spot innovations to identify the participants to name the participants to identify the meaning to see / show / pinpoint the meaning

<sup>\*</sup> As this example shows, the problem is often pinning down your exact meaning.

# 8.

# Prefer active verbs to passive

Another easy step to clear writing is to use verbs in the active voice ('the car hit a tree') rather than the passive ('a tree was hit by the car'): Compare these



New guidelines have been laid down by the President in the hope that the length of documents submitted by DGs will be restricted to 15 pages



The President has laid down new guidelines in the hope that DGs will restrict the length of documents to 15 pages

Look how we can make a sentence clearer by cutting out passives



#### unclear:

A recommendation was made by the European Parliament that consideration be given by the Member States to a simplification of the procedure



#### a bit better:

The European Parliament made a recommendation that the Member States give consideration to a simplification of the procedure.

and finally by using verbs instead of abstract nouns



### much better:

The European Parliament recommended that the Member States consider simplifying the procedure

## Name the agent

If you change passive verb forms into active ones, your writing will become clearer because you will be forced to name the agent — the person, organisation or thing that is carrying out the action.

It's easy to identify the agent-here.



This project was rejected at Commission level



The Commission rejected this project.

but impossible here

It is considered that tobacco advertising should be banned in the EU

Who considers? The writer, the Commission, the public, the medical profession?

Remember that EU documents have to be translated into several languages. If your original document is unclear, you may end up with non-matching translations, as each translator tries to guess what you might have meant and comes up with a different solution

But you don't have to avoid passives at all costs. They can be useful, for example when there's no need to say who is responsible for the action because it's obvious ('All staff are encouraged to write clearly')

## 9

# Beware of false friends, jargon and abbreviations

## Avoid false friends

False friends (or foux arms) are pairs of words in two languages that look similal; but differ in meaning

In a multilingual environment like the European, Commission, we often mix up our languages. Borrowing between French and English is common. For instance, 'to control' in English normally means 'to command/direct' or 'to restrict/limit'. It does not mean simply 'to check/supervise' like 'contrôler' in ... French. Using the wrong word can alienate readers, making the EU institutions look like a closed club that is out of touch with the real world. In the worst case, it can lead to misunderstandings and diplomatic incidents (for example, if you just want to say that Luxembourg is small, but you write that 'Luxembourg is not an important country').

French	False friend	Why is it wrong?	··· What's the correct word?
actuel	actual	'actual' means 'real'	current, topical
adequat	adequate	'adequate' means 'sufficient'	suitable
assister à	assist at	'assist' means 'help'. 🧳	attend, participate in
attribuer	attribute to	'attribute to' means 'consider to be due to/characteristic of'	allocate to, assign to
complèter	complete	'complete' means 'fin sh'	supplement
délai	delay	'a delay ' means 'a postponement or hold-up'(= retard in French)	deadline, time limit
élaborer	elaborate (verb)	'to elaborate' means 'to go into detail'	draft, develop, produce
éventuel	eventual	'eventual' means 'ultimate'	any
prévu	foreseen	'foreseen' means 'predicted'	provided for, planned
ımportant	important	'important' is right if you mean 'significant'; but not if you mean>	> large
maténel	material	'material' means 'matter', 'information'	supplies, equipment
opportunité	opportunity	'opportunity' means 'chance'	advisability
perspectives	perspectives	'perspective' means 'standpoint'	prospects, outlook
respecter	respect	'to respect' means 'to value' or 'honour' someone or something	comply with (rules), meet (a deadline)
sensible	sensible	'sensible' means 'reasonable'	sensitive

## Avoid or explain jargon

Jargon is vocabulary used by any group of insiders or specialists to communicate with each other, and is acceptable in documents which are only read by that group.

However, outsiders (especially the general public) will have to work harder than they need to or want to when reading jargon. Some readers may even stop reading — so make sure that any document you want outsiders to read is as jargon-free as possible.

And if you DO have to use jargon terms in documents for the general public, explain them when you first use them, or add a glossary, a hyperlink or a reference to one of the websites indicated at the bottom of this page.

This non-exhaustive table contains a number of terms commonly used in the EU institutions:

Jargon term	Suggested definition
acceding country	country about to join the EU
acquis (commundutaire)	body of EU law
candidate country	····· country still negotiating to join the EU
cohesion	approach aimed at reducing social and economic disparities within the EU
comitology	procedure under which the Commission consults committees of experts
Community method	method developed for taking decisions in the EU, where the Commission, Parliament and Council work together
enlargement	expansion of the EU to include new members
mainstreaming	taking into account in all EU policies
proportionality	principle that a level of government must not take any action that exceeds that necessary to carry out its assigned tasks
subsidiarity	principle that, wherever possible, decisions must be taken at the level of government closest to citizens

Clear explanations of much jargon can be found in:

the 'Plain Language Guide to Eurojargon' section on the Europa website (http://europa.eu/abc/eurojargon/index\_en.htm).

For definitions of more technical and legal terms arising in an EU context, see the online Europa Glossary (http://europa.eu/scadplus/glossary/index\_en.htm).

## Take care with abbreviations

Too many unfamiliar abbreviations can make a document incomprehensible and send your reader to sleep:

(ERDF + EAGGF + CAP = ZZZ).

If the meaning of an abbreviation might not be clear to your reader, you should:

- write them out in full if the expression only occurs once or twice in the document; or
- spell them out when you first use them in a document, followed by the abbreviation in brackets, and then use the abbreviation in the rest of the document; and/or
- attach a list of abbreviations or a hyperlink to show what they stand for

The 'Main Acronyms and Abbreviations' section of the Interinstitutional Style Guide (http://publications.europa.eu/code/en/en-5000400.htm) defines many of the acronyms and abbreviations used in European Commission documents.

As always, consider your readers' needs:

- Some readers will be irritated if 'common' abbreviations are spelled out.
- Writing 'marketing authorisation holder' on every other line instead of 'MAH' will make the document much longer.

Remember that abbreviations and acronyms can mean different things in different contexts.

#### For example:

ESA	stands for	European Space Agency
		Euratom Supply Agency
		European System of Accounts
1		Endangered Species Act
	1	Environmentally Sensitive Area
	1	Eastern and Southern Africa
	j	Electron Stimulated Adsorption and several other alternatives.

Source: http://iate.europa.eu



# 10. Revise and cheque check

- Use spelling and grammar checkers, but be aware that they don't pick up all mistakes.
- Re-read your document critically, putting yourself in the reader's shoes. Are the sentences and paragraphs clearly linked? Do they follow logically from each other? There will always be something you can improve or simplify.
- Ask colleagues to comment, including some who haven't been consulted earlier.
- · Listen to their suggestions carefully.
- Follow those which improve brevity, clarity and reader-friendliness.

# Even when you have finished your document — and made it as clear as possible by following the tips given above — you may feel that your writing could still be improved. Perhaps you are not sure of the right verb or preposition to use. Or some sentences may still be longer and more awkward than you would like.

Need more help?

# Send your texts for editing ... (for Commission staff only)

You can contact the Directorate-General for Translation (DGT) and ask for your document to be edited.

There are two services, depending on the nature of your document:

# Web pages: i.e. the main pages of a website in html format.

To have web pages edited, enter a Poetry request: code **WEB** (not your DG name), product **REV.** For advice, contact **DGT-WEB-EDIT.** 

For more information on web editing:

http://www.cc.cec/translation/facilities/products/ web/tutorial/index\_en.htm

http://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/serv/en/dgt/making\_request/Pages/web\_edit.aspx

#### Other documents:

- (in English or French) Send them to the Editing Unit. If you are using this service for the first time or need advice, you can email DGT-EDIT, outlining your requirements.
  - More details at:
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## Online EU drafting aids

DGT's drafting documents website (containing tools to help authors draft clear and effective speeches, web pages, legislation, press releases, letters and more): http://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/hr\_admin/en/drafting/Pages/index.aspx

Detailed information on in-house conventions for English spelling, punctuation and usage is in the English Style Guide produced by the Translation DG: http://ec.europa.eu/translation/english/guidelines/ documents/styleguide\_english\_dgt\_en.pdf

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Guidance on drafting Community legislation in all official languages is in the Joint Practical Guide: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm

For advice on writing for the web, see the Information Providers Guide: http://ec.europa.eu/ipg/content/tips

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(\*) Certain mobile telephone operators do not allow access to 00.800 numbers or these calls may be billed.

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